PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 47 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amirchand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
24th	Feb,	MACEDONIA†		11,080
3rd	March	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA		8,058
17th	,,	CHINA		7,953
24th	,,	MOREA*		10,011
31st	,,	MANTUA		10,908
7th	April	MALWA		1 941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†		11,43
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†		16,337
28th	,,	MACEDONIA		11,080
5th	May	CALEDONIA		7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY		7,392
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†		13,650
26th	,,	CHINA		7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
26th	February	MANTUA*		1,261
10th	March	RUTH		5,000
19th	,,	DOMALA		8,441
26th	,,	MATIANA		8,900
12th	April	FULBERA		9,700
27th	,,	MANDALA		8,246
13th	May	MERKARA		8,285
24th	,,	OCEANA		8,600

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
24th	February	SOUDAN	
28th	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
9th	March	MOLDAVIA		
6th	April	MALDERA		Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kyarra for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.		Destination.
24th	Feb,	VASNA		Basra via Karachi
24th	,,	LINGA		Karachi via K'war
28th	,,	VITTA		Karachi via K'war
2nd	March	BARALA		Basra via K'war, Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
7th	,,	TAROBA		East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	e.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda ..	3,752	15th Feb	26th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	28th Feb
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,059	2nd Mar	14th Mar
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4662. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £8,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,536,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETERIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SUITS CLEANED AND PRESSED
at Rs. 2/8 to 4/8 each.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Cleaning Specialists,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
3

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb, tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
Dr. D. WRITER & Co.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of
Quinine—Es, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. 7

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam)
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 600.

USE ONLY
RUSTAM
OR
Swadeshi Sarsaparilla
Those that have used European or any other Sarsaparilla are strongly recommended to try this GREAT DISCOVERY OF HAKIMI SCIENCE.
WE BOLDLY ASSERT that there is no Sarsaparilla which can be compared with it. It completely removes all impurities of blood and radically cures ulcers, gout, scrofula, etc., and all sorts of skin diseases and all kinds of troubles either in the bones or body arising from an abdormally wrong state of blood. It bestows vigour and health as well as gives new lease of life. Try this medicine once and we are sure you will not ask for any other blood-purifier. Price per Phial Rs. 1/8, 2 phls, Rs. 2/12, 3 phls, Rs. 4.
APPLY TO:—HAKIM M. HOSAIN, B. A.,
HAKIMI CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
P. O. INTALLY, CALCUTTA.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:— , Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLE-TIME and SPARE-TIME WORKERS, in every town. Excellent income. Please apply to Box No. 9048 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6513

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, state qualifications and salary expected Box No. 9069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6567

WANTED—Smart and industrious ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for a daily newspaper. Apply to Box No. 9070 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R6570

WANTED—CASHIER for small Business. Pay Rs. 60. Security required. Apply Box No. 9068. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6564

WANTED—BRANCH and DISTRICT SECRETARIES for our Life Department to be started shortly. Salary according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 1,000 to 5,000. Apply SOLAR ASSURANCE CO., LTD., P. O. Box 20, Bombay.
A R15792

WANTED—An expert BLEACHER, capable of erecting, starting and controlling a 6-ton Mather and Platt Plant; knowledge and experience of finishing not essential but preferred; only those who have worked in independent charge of the Department in good Bombay mills, should apply giving full particulars and terms to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Applications will be treated as confidential.
A 6566

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED—Head Office: 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA; Bombay Office: 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS for every District of Bombay Presidency for The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., on Pay or Commission or both; only INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE MEN for Life Insurance work need apply to SECRETARY, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to Messrs. B. PATEL and Co., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—A HEAD MASTER for the ROBERTSON HIGH SCHOOL, BURHANPUR, with the following qualifications:—1. SCIENCE GRADUATE with mathematics, 2. Possessing also L. T. Degree or allied teaching qualifications. 3. Possessing a fair knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 200-10-350. The selected candidate shall be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) be forwarded to the undersigned, before 28th of February, 1923. A. O. SIDDIQUI, President, Municipal Committee Burhanpur, C. P.
A C15747

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SCIENCE GRADUATE trained as Oil Chemist with practical experience of Laboratory and Factory seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please apply to Box No. 9060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6535

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, 2 big rooms with mori in a new building, commanding a very good scenery, opposite St. Xavier School. Rent Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 9063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6551

POONA—TO LET—"MINA VILLE", well furnished on Bund Koregaon Road. All modern conveniences For particulars apply Box No. 9033, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C R6471

TO LET—Two COMMODIOUS ROOMS up stairs and down stairs, fit for offices or consulting rooms for Medical Professions Apply to FORT CASH CHEMISTS, Family Dispensing Chemists.
C P6532

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 89, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

2½ H.P. I.A.P. engined "Hobart" with Sturmey-Archer two speed gear clutch and K. S. fully equipped; very handy, excellent running and bright condition. Also a 3½ H.P. Rudge Multi combination in good working order. Both going cheap for quick sale. Owner buying higher power. Apply Box No. 9055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6531

SPORTS.

NO ASTROLOGY NO FICTION

RACING EXPERT'S selections are based on FORM and inFORMation. His Wins during the 5 Big Meetings averaged 67.4 per cent.

Write to Post Box 599, G. P. O. BOMBAY.
S R6523

GOOD LUCK attend you next Saturday—L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort.
S R6561

KING gave all clients EIGHT WINNERS last Saturday—See me Race mornings 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 28 Medows Street, Fort.
S R562

HOW to FIND OUT WINNERS IN RACES" by Sepharial; annas 12 each. Very few copies, Apply Box No. 9057 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
S C15762

MOST RELIABLE TIPS.—The NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO—For this Saturday Extra Meeting, 24th February, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES as usual will be given only for Rs. 5. Previous results 90 per cent. Try your chance, only few Meetings left. Very good opportunity awaiting you. Available Saturday morning 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose and Co., Fort.
S15774

RS. 2,000 PROFIT—This month made by my system and wires. Average 4 wins in 10 tickets.

17th Feb. 5 Wins—Starboard, Orange William, Silver Balm, Magical Mike, and Baktavar.

19th Feb. 4 Wins—Bridal Blush, Rose Hill, Cintra, and Vale of York.

Following Aborigine 880 Right Royal, Resident.

I send about 10 horses a meeting by wire day before race. Proof this paper. Send Rs. 10 for next Meeting. Box No. 8832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S 15671

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY".—An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT, (Registered under Act XXI of 1866.) Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., Principal, to learn and secure Diplomas of Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated Diseases. Order for Asthma specific cost Rs. 4/- for one month's medicine.
M R6248

TUITION IN DENTISTRY.—Owing to the success of the tuition class held last Summer, and to requests from friends of several of last year's students, it has been decided to hold another class this Summer during the months of March to September. A course of lectures and demonstrations will be given by Captain Davidson, L. D. S., embracing the entire field of Modern Dentistry, and at the termination of the course, a certificate, (at present being copperplated by the Times of India Press, Bombay) will be awarded to students attending. Particulars of fees, etc., may be had on application to Mr. I. J. Michael Secy. to Capt. Davidson, Marker Tower Building, Circular Road, Quetta.
M R6569

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

MARK KING—Motor Repairs—Garage, Bakehouse Lane, South end of Medows Street, Fort. Private address 30, Medows Street, Bombay.
T 6559

PAPER—Important Norwegian Paper Exporters already established in Bombay market need fully experienced and reliable firm of Agents. Representative will arrive Bombay some time, in March. Apply Box No. 9053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6529

BARGAIN—3½ H. P. TRIUMPH 1914 Model, three speed hub. Lamp. Horn. Coachbuilt Sidecar. Rs. 400 Cash. Hebberd, 55, WATSONS ANNEXE, Bombay.
T R6551

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 2¼ in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 2¼ inches) Rs. 12, Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PROFESSION

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST along Girgaum Road or Lamington Road, UNREPEALED General Acts Vol. VII. If found please send to D. T. DASTOOR, Small Causes Court.
P.B. R6563

FINANCIAL.

WANTED One or more sleeping Partners with small or big capital. Sound business. No risk, No loss. Profits guaranteed. Please apply to Box No. 9049 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6514

WANTED—LOAN. A sincere (Graduate) non-co-operator will be obliged, if any, rich person will accommodate him with a loan of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000, for a purely swadeshi business he is already doing. For particulars of interest security, etc. please write to Box. No. 9066 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6558

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an application has been made by Mr. Harkishan Dass, of Bombay, for the issue of duplicate Share Certificates on the ground that his original Share Certificate No. 15616 to 15714 of the Forest Products, Limited, have been LOST. Any person having any objections to the issue of duplicate certificates should write within a week to the undersigned.

By order,
RAJ BAHADUR.
For Manager,
Forest Products, Ltd., Cawnpore.
C15756

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Hari Buildings, situated at Custom House Road, within the Fort. All offers should be made in writing and left at the office of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, at 20, Apollo Street, with a deposit of Rs. 5,000/-. The party whose offer is accepted will be required to sign an agreement for purchase in a form which may be inspected. The deposit will be returned to those whose offers are not accepted. The Vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

SARABHAI
Manager.
C15780

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of toddy for each shop separately (except privileged shops) in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st April 1923, to 31st March, 1924, will be sold by public auction at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 11-30 a.m. (S.T) on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1923, and subsequent days.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay, at the Old Custom House, during office hours on any working day.

J. P. BRANDER.
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 12.
C15713

NOTICE.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF SKY-SIGNS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN to Sections 328 and 328A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which prohibit all persons from erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining without the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, any sky-signs and advertisements upon any land, trees, poles, tanks, buildings, walls, etc., whether public or private except under certain circumstances specified therein. Any person erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining such sky-signs or advertisements without permission is liable on prosecution to a penalty of Rs. 100 under each of the Sections.

Orders have been issued to the Municipal Executive to enforce the observance of this provision of the law.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15656

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLAT AND SQUARE IRON, CORRUGATED SHEETING, IRON AND STEEL PLATES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from March, 1st, 1923, the G. I. P. Railway will not accept consignments of flat and square iron, corrugated sheetings, iron and steel plates, etc. for despatch.

(1) Unless in the case of bundles of bars, rods, or other small articles of iron, forming a consignment, or part of a consignment, they are securely bound by wire or steel bands so as to prevent the contents becoming loose.

(2) Unless a tin label (dimensions not less than 5" x 2½") is securely affixed to each bundle forming a consignment or part of a consignment.

(3) Unless each tin label so affixed to the bundles, bears in clear and distinct white painted lettering.
(a) consignee's name.
(b) station of destination.

(4) Unless in the case of angles, broad pieces of iron, beams and such like material which can be marked without affixing a tin label, each of them bears in clear and distinct white painted lettering
(a) consignee's name
(b) station of destination.

All iron consignments correctly bundled and marked as described above, will be accepted at Railway Risk, and the execution of a Risk Note in form "A" will no longer be necessary.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.

6th February, 1923.
C15570

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE CLIENTS of our Mandvi Branch, who had paid in cheques drawn on other Banks on Thursday, the 22nd instant, for credit of their accounts, are hereby informed that someone has stolen in transit the bag carried by our peon from the Mandvi Branch to our Head Office, containing a few cheques on other Banks and Dividend Warrants. The contents are of no use to the thief, they being cheques crossed with the Bank's stamp, and so presumably will be thrown away somewhere. In case such cheques are found anywhere, their return to the Bank's Head Office in the Fort, will be greatly appreciated.

Those of our constituents having accounts at the Head Office and the Mandvi Branch, who had lodged on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at our Mandvi Branch, cheques on other Banks for the credit of their account are also requested to communicate with our Mandvi Branch.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1923.
C15794

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for FILES, DRILLS and TOOLS of ordinary Section will be received the Undersigned on 28th March 1923 at his office by 1 p.m.

Forms giving particulars of quantity and conditions of delivery etc., are available and can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

G. E. R. SIADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
16-2-23.
TA C15750

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for the supply of:—

(A) Brushware.
(B) Cloth Blanketing grey—50,000 yards for a term of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 7th March, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 19-2-23.
C15791

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Union Bank of India Ltd., and Reduced.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., and REDUCED ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming the resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 5,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000 was on the 15th day of February, 1923, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers and is now pending and that a list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 31st day of March 1923.

A. G. MOHILE,
For Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Attorneys to the Union Bank of India Ltd., and Reduced, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C15770

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agency Agreement of the above Company made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Abdulla Alarakhia and Co. of the other part has been terminated as from the 8th day of February, 1923, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company passed on that day and the services of the said Messrs. Abdulla Alarakhia and Co. have been dispensed with.

From and after the said 8th day of February, 1923, the management of the affairs of the Company has been under the direct control of the Board of Directors of the Company. All persons having any dealings or transactions with the Company are hereby warned not to have any further dealings or transactions relating to the Company with the said Messrs. Abdulla Alarakhia and Co. and all moneys payable to the Company should be paid and all further corespondence and communications should be addressed to the New Registered Office of the Company situated at No. 29, Apollo Street, in the Union Bank Buildings.

All persons having any claims against the Company are hereby requested to notify the same to the undersigned within a reasonable time. The Directors have been advised to take legal action in connection with the affairs of the Company and any information relating to the affairs of the Company which may tend to help the Directors in their work will be gratefullly acknowledged.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Limited.

Bombay, 21st February, 1923.
C15790

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted from the 20th day of July, 1922, between Messrs. Janoo Hassan and Mahomedally K. Jethabhai, who carried on business under the name and style of "The Alliance Trading Co." has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1923, and the goodwill, outstandings and other assets thereof have been sold to Mr. Casamally Curmally Hassum. All persons having any claim against the said partnership carried on under the name of "The Alliance Trading Co." as aforesaid from the 20th July, 1922, until the 31st January, 1923, are hereby required to send in their claims, if any, to the undersigned within 15 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1923.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Alliance Trading Co.
C15788

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 449 of 1923.
Short Cause.

Plaint presented on 1st day of February, 1923. Summons to answer Plaint.

JAYGOPAL PREMSAGAR, a firm, carrying on business at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
N. R. CHAVRE, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Vachhagandhi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint against you, the Defendant abovenamed, claiming from the Defendant Rs. 5,958-3-0 as for account annexed to the Plaint with interest on Rs. 5,420-9-6 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 8th day of August, 1922, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of March, 1923, in person or by Advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15789

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FINE ORIENTAL PEARLS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5417 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

One parcel of 3 Bunches graduated Fine Oriental Pearls consisting of:—

One Bunch of 12 Strings of 474 Pearls 207.50 carats or 60 chows. Second Bunch of 16 Strings 740 Pearls 204.90 carats or 37¼ chows and third Bunch of 21 Strings of 1179 Pearls 185.60 carats or 19½ chows.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOE THREAD.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ranchord Zina and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

1 case shoe thread. (black and yellow) per invoice of Messrs. Linen Thread and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.
Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribuwandas Mangaldas.
versus.
Gordhandas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq. the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy' bungalow, Girgaum, Lamington Road, near Imperial Cinema, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, such as large couches and chairs, dining and writing tables bedsteads, almirahs, hatstands mirrors, sofas dressing and washing tables, pictures, ornaments, 3, 5, 25 and 60 lights Chandeliers, wall brackets etc., etc. Catalogues will be published.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
1 Parcel sleeve links.
3 cases oil cans.
25 bundles galvanized O. bath.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 Second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse.
1 American dog-cart.
1 English brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the late Mr. Pirozshaw Sorabji Contractor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, opposite Tramway stable Colaba Causeway. The very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, side boards, cup-boards carpets, chinese carved large cabinets, carved wall ornaments, one cottage piano combined with pianola-glass door, book cases mirror almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wooden bedstead, one made to order roll top writing table, silver cabinets teapoys, electric lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba next to the Post Office very valuable and made by the owners own design teak and blackwood household furniture, glass ware, crockery and plated ware, made to order large and small side-boards, dumb waiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, durries and China mattings, large telescopic (screw fitted) dining table arm and without arm chairs, fancy teapoys wall clocks, black wood carved furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, made to order cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano, and one pianola, fancy ornaments, large and small vases, rich engravings and oleographs in frames, made to order roll top writing table, glass door book cases silver cabinets, revolving book stads, hat stands iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teak-wood wardrobes, cheval glasses, door purdahs screens, easy chairs, ice box, English enamelled bath tube, etc., etc.

The property of V. F. Barker, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS BUILDING MACHINERY, LAND, ETC., AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5058 of 1922, G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3,278 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2800 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lessee and beyond that by Meyer Sassoon Mills on the North partly by the roperty of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Fergusson Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217.

SECOND.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Fergusson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 113, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

SUIT NO. 2017 OF 1921.
Sir Thomas Strangman Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
v.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver herein Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

A large lot of silverware and ornaments—such as—Thalis, Kasia, Kalasias, Gollabdani, Caskets, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4062.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Spades and Shovels, Crucibles, Pulsometer Pumps, W. I. Pipes and C. I. Pipes, Special Horizontal and Vertical Oil Engines: Marshall Steam Hoists: Steam Cranes: Steam Tractor: Merryweather Steam Pumps: Contractors Pumps: Crowbars: Jacks: Pulley Blocks: Blacksmith Tools: Riveters Tinsmith and Coppersmith tools: Parallel and Staple Vices, Smith Hearths, Stocks, Taps and Dies sets, Whitworth thread: Stocks and Dies with Gas thread: Steel Pressure Tanks: Twist Drills: Joiners Cramps: Auger, Assorted Oil Lamps: Bunting in various colours: Survey instruments: Spare Armatures for Dynamos, etc etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd February at 2 p.m. and SATURDAY, 24th February, 1923, at 9 a.m. at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd. Feb. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the Chief Engineer, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at the Marine Line Works of the said Scheme entrance from the bridge opposite Marine Line Hospital and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria of No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.

One lot "Kalumar" Timber out of which one lot is lying behind storekeeper's office and one lot lying behind Deputy Chief Engineer's office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4227.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of valuable properties situate at Breach Candy Road, Chinchpokli and Narayan Dabu Street, advertised for sale on Wednesday the 21st, Thursday the 22nd, and Tuesday the 27th February, 1923, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Administrator of the estate of Bai Jivkor, widow of Sheth Fakirchand Nagjichand, a well-known jeweller of Surat, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable pearl, ruby, diamond and gold ornaments, including diamond rings, emerald diamond and ruby rings and earrings, pearl necklaces set with diamonds, and emerald diamond necklace set with emerald pearl bangles and raifuls, diamond collar buttons, diamond pendants and latest pattern tie-pins, gold bangles, chains, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, and Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 40, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards; drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suit, painted glass screens, glass and panel door, almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs; carpets reclining easy chairs show cases meat safe, crockery glassware, electric lamps and fans cooking utensils English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-platedware, one gramophone with records, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. Campbell and others. Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, COMBS, INSOLVENT'S PISTOL, GODREJ SAFE, IRON SET SCREWS, BAD COINS, LEATHER PURSES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror-door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Estate of William Bye (Insolvent):—
One pistol, bearing No. 92450, of Brownings Patent.

(2) Estate of Mahomed Hassam and Co. (Insolvents):—
6 cases square lead iron set screws.

(3) Estate of Radhakison Hardayal and others:—
One Godrez safe, pictures, mattresses, pillows etc.

(4) Estate of Shivgarji Raghuvirgarji (Insolvent):—
Bad coins (Rs. 79-1-6).

(5) Estate of Megraj Chandumal (Insolvent):—
Empty bottles, tables, chairs, Gulsan hair oil leather purses, etc.

(6) Estate of Ismail Ahmed Shaik (Insolvent):—
One bundle of piece-goods (cut pieces) and one scissor.

By order of the office concerned:—
7 cases Italian combs, each case containing 50 gross in 2lio.

By order of the Agent of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd:—
Bedsheets, table cloths, blankets, napkins, towels, pillow covers, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 414 BALES OF 20s YARN AND 103 BALES CLOTH AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., MILL, AT HUBLI ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND RUPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co. Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March 1923, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bharat Mill premises at Hubli (Dist. Dharwar).

414 Bales each 400 lbs. Bharat Mill 20s Yarn.

103 Bales Bharat Mill Lepard Shirtings and Long Cloth Calendered, comprising:—

17 Bales Lepard Shirting No. B 6100000 R, 19 Bales No. B. 6200000 R and 9 Bales No. B 6300000 R

2 Bales Long Cloth Calendered No. 1324. 8 B/s No. 1341, 7 B/s No. 1361, 22 B/s No. 1381, 14 B/s No. 1401, 8 B/s No. 1421, 1B No. 1441, 3 B/s No. 1461, 2 B/s No. 1481.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the samples at the Auctioneer's office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 6th March 1923. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway Freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTTS COMEDY CO.
IN
"SECRETS"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY
all Comic Programme including
"CHARLIE'S HARD LUCK "365 DAYS"
"WET WEATHER"

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES. 4, 5, 6 & 7
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Charlie At The Show"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd
Next Tues. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p. m.
GRAND SHAKESPEARE
MATINEE WEEK.
Special engagement of the famous English Actor
LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG
In Astounding! and Gripping!
representation of the following plays:—
Tuesday Feb. 27th at 6-30 p. m.
JULIUS CAESAR and HENRY V.
Wednesday Feb. 28th at 6-30 p. m.
HAMLET and MACBETH
Thursday March 1st at 6-30 p. m.
OTHELLO & "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
KING LEAR and RICHARD THE II
Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.
CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Plans at ROSE & Co. Ltd.

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!
MAYECHA POOT.
(By Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)
ON
Saturday, 24th Feb. 1923 (9 p. m. Night)
and
Sunday, 25th Feb 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon)
PREM SANYAS.
(By late Mr. R. G. Gadkari)
Will not be staged again.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Glendale Residental Hotel, Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cyrus Avenue and corner of Lamington Road, Byculla, household furniture consisting dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, beds almirahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cottage piano by Rose, full size Billiards by John Roberts with complete set of balls, cues, skitters, billiard benches, billiard room lamps, etc. Also a large lot of crockery, glassware, cutlery platedware, cooking utensils.

Also one Chevrolet motor car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view four days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ARRIVAL No. 1. An Interlude—"Sweet Seventeen and Never Been Kissed" by the arrivals of 1923 Company.

ARRIVAL No. 2. MISS FREIDA DE MARSDEN in New Songs

Arrival No. 3. PERCY ABBOT

Demonstrating the Harry Houdini Strait Jacket, Handcuffs and wonder thumbs at the 5-30 and 8-45 p. m. Shows and 'Sawing a Woman in Halves' at the 7 and 10-30 p. m shows.

ARRIVAL No 4. Mr HALL G. MAGOR in the latest Comic Songs.

ARRIVAL No. 5. Miss Mildred Sydney in Mental telepathy and clairvoyance.

ARRIVAL No. 6. "KALE AND COYNE" expert Boomerang Throwers in a Big Comedy Act "The loose change of laughter."

Come—this is an absorbing programme.

Usual Popular Prices—and the usual timings.

To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Something unique—uniquely staged at a unique place with uniquely popular rates

MIND YOU—THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A 2-REEL PICTURE COMEDY

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

A record that is a record in Cinema life in Bombay.
Thousands turned away for want of seats
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
The only Theatre with latest comfort and pictures.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
FIGHTING FATE
A Vitagraph serial with innumerable stunts
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
(Exclusively controlled by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co., Bombay).
(Only three days remain for first three episodes.
Also
ARRIVAL OF DESHBANDHU DASS IN BOMBAY.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)
Usual rates and times.

ONE WEEK MORE
By request of Our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
A MAGNIFICENT Social photoplay
MAHA NANDA
produced by
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Under the Supervision of the famous artist Mr. Phalke
DO NOT FAIL to see it.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on holidays.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
OF
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA Gerber.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night.)
SHARDH
Sunday 24th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
EKACHPYALA
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——AND——LAST WEEK
Presents
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(13 to 15 episodes in 6 Reels).
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Never again will you have the opportunity of seeing the marvelous wild animal stunts and jungle adventures shown in Col. Selig's stupendous screen spectacle "THE JUNGLE GODDESS". Elmer Field and Truman Van Dyke face death a hundred times at the claws of ravenous ferocious Bengal tigers, sneaking leopards, crocodiles and other savage denizens of the jungle. SEE the fifteen hair-raising episodes!
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Found ed by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 24th Feb. 1923 at 9 p.m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 25th Feb. 1923 at 3 p.m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
See France bubbling with terrible revolutionary upheava
Note the Change in time:—
Sunda Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday & Saturday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12
1st class As. 8. Second class As. 6 and
3rd class As 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22.

S S Pilsna, Gremme, Trieste.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain E Gremme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Pruth, Hudson, Karachi.
S S City of Florence, Rhind, Karachi.
S S Golconda, Baldock, Colombo.
S S Colaba, Lane, Rangoon.
S S Kasara, Nicol, Hongkong.

S S City of Florence:—The City Line steamer City of Florence, 4391 tons, Captain J Rhind, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Pruth:—The B I S N Company's steamer Pruth, 2944 tons, Captain A J Hudson, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain S R Lane will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Kasara:—The James Mackintosh Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons Captain J. R. Nicol, will sail to-day from harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 3203 tons, Captain H Baldock, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nile for New York.
Steamer Nuretureton for Hull.
Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Jalapalaka 2630, Karachi N F Scindia S. W.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 Elepia 4002 Liverpool 21/2 Graham & Co
5 Sandan 4218 Shanghai 21/2 M M & Co
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham and Co.
7 Friesfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa 3992, Shanghai 22/2 M M & Co.
10 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co
13 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co.
11 Pruth 2945 Karachi 22/2 M M C
12A Wildenfels 3724 N.F. 25/2, Graham & Co.
13 Haveisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk, 21/2, Graham & Co
14 Zamba Maru 3353 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha
15 City of Florence 4391 Karachi 25/2 J Finlay & Co.
17 Willoston 3662 M'borough, 2/3, Scindia S W Co.
Jetty Somali 4193 U K 26/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 24/2 O S Kaisha
2 Ridderkerk 3174 Calcutta 24/2 E D Sassoon.
3 Barjora 190 and Burch 22/2 M M C
4 Kowah 2909 Masawa 28/2 T M & Co
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 5/3, Graham & Co.
7 Ischia, 2958, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202, N.F., 23/2 M. M. & Co.
9 Gurna 3298, N.F. N.F., M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490 Japan, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

A Trelevan 2937 Calcutta 24/2 M M & Co.
C City of Karachi 3572 Kobi, N.F., KN & Co
C P R Kohinur, 3240, Colombo, 25/2, T M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
P Tenegn Maru 2310 Janan 27/2 Y K K Kaisha
K Kura 1521, N.F. N.F. S. Wallace and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 22nd Feb. P & O Co
China due about 3rd March. P & O Co.
Mantua due about 9th March P and O Co
Malwa due about 16th March. Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON

Domala due about 23rd February. Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed). Agent M M & Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Kidderpore due about 4th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore due about 3rd March Agent K N Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL

Aristo due about 2nd March Agent J F Co
Crosby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed) Agent M M & Co
Stirmfels due about 28th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 7th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Kondekirk due about 3rd March. Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed). Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed). Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March. Agent L & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Sparta (not fixed). Agent Graham Co
City of Harvard (not fixed). Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed). Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE ETC.

Indo Maru due about 27th February. Agent O S K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 16th March. Agent N Y K.
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March. Agent P and O Co
Sicilia due about 16th March. Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March. Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March. Agent M M Co
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Macedonia due about 22nd February. Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th March. Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 22.

S S Caledonia for London:—9 bundles lamb skin, J S Naraj; 20 bundles lamb skin, H A Aminoff; 6 bundles woollen carpets, F D Mofemeoff.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—500 cwts dill seed, A Durst; 100 bales country cotton fly, K Visram; 3750 cwts safflower cakes, Louis Dreyfus; 275 bales Indian cotton F F, F F Campbell.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles:—55 bales Indian raw cotton, K Visram; 200 cwts mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Masula for Middlesborough:—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon.

S S Masula for Hamburg 440 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 165 bales Indian cotton raw, N Rajaram; 495 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 23 tons tin clipping, C Harrison; 51 cwts gum, S Champsey; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, M Amersey.

S S City of Genoa for Marseilles:—3000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 386 cwts gum, P Kooverji.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—2501 cwts myrabolams, B Damji.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—600 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 337 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Trifels for Homburg:—110 bales Indian cotton fly, J A Begbie; 275 bales Indian cotton fly, K Visram.

S S Trifels for Bremen:—35 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Greenfels for Antwerp:—105 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 208 cwts gum, P Kooverji.

S S Willaston for Hull:—19500 cwts Indian cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales Indian cotton fly, J A Begbie; 110 bales Indian cotton fly, V Jivandas.

S S Wildenfels for Bremen:—9600 cwts gingelly seed, Strauss and Co; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—262 bales country cotton fly, L Oghardas; 400 bales clean cotton fly, C Peraj.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 1100 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 350 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—5408 cwts myrabolams B Damji; 10 bales woollen carpets, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 20 bales woollen carpets, 64 bales skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 cwts Indian cassoin, 40 cwts fennel seed, 37 cwts cummin seed, C Jivanlal; 100 bales clean cotton waste, T Lukhmidas.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—375 cwts gum olibanum, 100 cwts fennel seed, M Jafferbhoy; 660 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 500 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 8 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Pruth for Genoa:—224 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Inchis for Genoa:—105 cwts gum Arabic, E Verji; 10 cases dry cassings, S M H Kaderbaksh.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—45 cwts shark fins, H Ashchand.

S S Chybasa for Shanghai:—350 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tanyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki and Co; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, G Karanjia; 2000 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Tanyo Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Tanyo Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, Oru Burin; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, N Futehally; 700 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 120 cwts gum, M H Dehdusti.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka:—800 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Calabes Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Calabes Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Elysia from Liverpool. Agents W and A Graham:—435 cases 207 bales cottons, 84 cases cotton yarn, 26 bales cotton fents, 175 bales old newspaper, 30 bales grey cotton yarn, 10 bales bleached cotton yarn, 17 case white cottons, 50 cases bottled beer, 105 cases household soap, 13 cases toilet soap, 29 casks tallow, 80 drums coal tar, 115 bales paper, 100 cases bath bricks, 30 barrels 50 drums 59 cases lubricating oil, 12 coils corn rope, 8 hogsheads portwine.

From Glasgow:—17 bales 306 cases cottons, 21 bales cotton yarn, 2 bales plain cottons, 35 bales paper, 77 bales printing paper, 2.12 cases whisky, 33 cases gin, 650 hogsheads 58 cases ale, 62 cases wine, 41 cases bottled beer, 48 cases varnish in tin, 50 drums oil, 2.0 kegs paint, 250 drums 212 runlets coal tar, 461 bubbles 50 casks coal pitch, 5000 casks firebricks.

S S Khyber from London, Agents M Mackenzie:—10 kegs citric acid, 21 cases olive oil, 4 cases bicarbonate soda, 25 cases blue, 16 cases castor oil, 15 cases confectionery, 22 cases medicines, 10 cases soap, 30 cases cod liver oil, 7 cases drapery, 395 cases brandy, 260 cases whisky, 80 cases wine, 50 cases tomatoes, 20 cases bacon, 90 casks tallow, 700 casks cement, 16 cases coffee, 22 cases chocolate, 122 cases Horlick's malted milk, 414 cases tiles, 1000 casks portland cement, 30 cases champagne, 50 cases provisions, 20 cases lime juice, 119 boxes bar gold, 1982 bars silver.

From Marseilles:—200 bags almonds, 400 cases brandy, 90 bags roots, 640 crates earthenware tiles, 39 cases gold bar.

S S Luzon Maru from Tokyo, Agents O S Kaisha:—14 cases rubber toys, 280 bales cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—27 cases cotton boot laces, 200 cases biscuits, 50 cases waste silk, 17 cases spun silk yarn 15 cases rubber toys.

From Nagoya:—212 cases porcelain, 250 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—250 cases sulphur matches, 50 bales cotton shirting, 20 bales cotton drill, 555 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton shirting, 192 bales grey cotton shirting.

From Kobe:—379 cases safety matches, 35 cases spun silk yarn, 214 bales cotton yarn, 170 bales cotton sheeting, 18 bales grey cotton shirting, 77 bales grey cotton sheeting, 20 cases striped cotton drill, 10 cases mirror, 10 cases shoe laces.

From Hongkong:—32 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore:—80 bags sago flour, 430 bags betel nuts, 20 packages gum benjamin, 1192 pieces planks.

From Colombo:—410 bags arecanuts, 25 bags mustard seed, 250 bags sugar, 10 cases tea, 75 bundles empty gunnies, 56 bundles mat fibre.

S S Shuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell:—490 pieces teak squares, 1200 pieces teak planks, 74760 pieces 2086 bundles teak scantling, 100 pieces yang squares, 963 pieces yang sleepers.

S S Clan Renauld from Durban, Agents James Finlay:—7538 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 21,

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	—
March	15.67+13
April	—
May	15.56+14
June	—
July	15.35+14
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.18+12
Nov.	14.0?+11
Dec.	—
Jan.	13.67+12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	15.77+15
Mar.	15.74+20
April	15.67+20
May	15.61+19
June	15.5 +19
July	15.40+19
Aug.	15 0+19
Sept.	14.69+16
Oct.	14.22+16
Nov.	14.05+ 6
Dec.	13.90+ 6
Jan.	13.85+16

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 21.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9.70
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11.05
" "	Fully Good	11.45
" "	Fine	11.85
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York	March	29.33+41
" " "	May	29.43+26
" " "	July	28·79+15
" " "	Oct.	26.1 —5
Spot Cotton at New York		29.40+40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.87+37
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	29.1?+21
" " "	May	28.96+ 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		13 1/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Futures at New York	Mar.	29.33+43
	May	29.43+26
	July	28.79+15
	Oct.	26.10—5

New York, Feb. 21.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.74+20
	May	15.61+19
	July	15.40+19
	Oct.	14.22+16

London, Feb. 21.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/8 firm
Bar Gold 77-5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/4 Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Months	To-day's prices
February	16·80+10
March	16·90+10
April	17 0·+10
May	17.15+10
June	17.25+10
July	17.40+10
August	17.50+10
September	17.55+5
October	17·60+—
November	17·70+10
Dec.	17·80+10
Jan.	17 80+10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Newyork advanced in favorable Good situation

Mid. Americans Spot Improved payment		16.26
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	29 13
(As known in Liverpool at	May	29 32
closing time.)	July	28 76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	28.99
	July	28.57

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	30 3/4
" 2 months hence	30 5/8
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/4+1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 1/8 unch
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 3/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2+1/4
Govt Securities 3%	56 1/4 unch.
per cent Indian Loan	£ 115

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 21.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers	44/9
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar, Sellers	44/6
Australian Feb.-Mar Sellers	48/6
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28 9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb -Mar. Sellers	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6

Tone:—Slow.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar.	£ 18 1/8
Jan.-Feb. Paid firmer	£ 18 3/16
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 9 1/8
VICTORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar. Sellers held higher	£ 18 1/8
Mar.-Apr. Hamburg Paid Buyers	£ 17 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
Cuban sugar Feb.Mar.	
Brown Sugar 15-18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, July, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June, July Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June, July Sellers	26 4 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl.	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 3/4

Tone:—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 14

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 72 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 69
copper Brazers	£ 87
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 22.

A further sharp advance of 26 points in New York futures and 19 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The markets advanced on short covering and Commission Houses buying. The undertone is sound and it looks as if the prices may go still higher. With New York once again higher the Marwari bazar opened steady this morning for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 550½ and declined to Rs. 545½ on Marwari Shroffs selling. At this level Offices and Japan Houses were buyers and the market jumped to Rs. 555. On selling by a Commission House the values gave way to Rs. 553½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The bzar finally closed at Rs. 552½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 552 and closed easier at Rs. 547½ on free selling by Japanese Houses.

Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 490 and steadily advanced to Rs. 494 on buying by Marwari shroffs. The market after a meagre fluctuation closed at Rs. 493.

F G M G Bengal March was Rs. 399 whilst May was Rs. 408 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the off-take was small. Our opinion of the market remains unchanged and we look for higher prices eventually.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 22.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		547 1/2
F G. Bengal	March		399
F G. Bengal	May		408
Fine Oomra	March		487 1/2

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	551
F. G. M. G Bengal	March	402
F. G. Bengal	May	409
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	492
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	551

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	440	425	405	390
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	508	493	478	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	538	523	508	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	523	508	493	—

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 10 to 5 points up.

We have received the following cable dated the 21st instant, from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

"Much broader market, new buyers and short covering meeting heavy long liquidation, good undertone. New York market very strong, spothouses and Commission houses buying and short covering meeting long liquidation. Market looks higher."

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3

Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—

Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 9 0

Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203

Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6

Longcloth X quality:—

Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0

Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:

Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 6

Salita—

Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0

Grey Drill Cenvury—

No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0

Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—

Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Dhooties:— 10 yards:—

Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—

Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0

Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—

Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0

Bleached Check:—

Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0

Black Check 5 lbs:—

Textile per piece	9 9 6
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

RECEIPTS.

The follwing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Feb. 1923

Cotton	30,401 Bales
Wheat	12,349 Qrs
Linseed	8 9 8 "
Rapeseed	4.0 3 "
Gingellyseed	5.692 "
Poppyseed	894 "
Groundnuts	11.711 "
Castorseed	4,973 "
Rice	4,034 "
Myrabollams	3.699 "
Cottonseed	21,117 "
Mowrseed	40 "
Gram	1,559 "
Jawar	263 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	330 "
bajra	3,5 0 "
Coal	1,406 "

2 Days Total

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1923

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4 3/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs Demand	500
American Dollars	319
Honkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	153
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 22.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-10-9
Bars gold forward	24-10-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-11-3
Bars silver ready	79-2-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	78-9-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	78-13-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4
Bank's selling D D	1/4 1/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 3/32
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 3/32
Bonk's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 5/16
Bank's buying T T,	1/4 5/32
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 7/32
Tone of Exchange— Steady Market.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	499
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	539
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	529
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	153
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	170
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	231
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	176 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	319
London gold ready, sh.	8 -5
London silver ready, d.	30-12
London silver forward, d.	30-10
Tone of Silver—	

Quiet—India bought, China bought and sold, buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.72
French Exchange—Frcs.	76.50
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.10
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	87.20
Italian Exchange—Lires	97.20
German Exchange—Marks	105,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	58/4
5 per cent War Loan	83 4
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/8
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100/4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/10
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	104
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	67
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49.	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974	67

SHARES.

There was a further rise in almost all the forward shares owing speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial	1300	India	96
Central	32/12xd	Tata Bank	14/4
and Eastern	75		

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2400	Alliance	230
Apollo	47/8	Bir a Mills	6
By-Cotton	86	By-Dyeing	1335
Bradbury	8th	Century	6 5
Central India	3150	Colaba Land	1850
Coorla	1.5	Crescent	405
Edward Sassoon	397/12	Elphinston	93/12
Fazulbhoy	1075	Gokak	180
Ind Bleaching	220	Ind Malwa	580
Jamshed Mfg.	310	Kastoorchand	41
Khatao	375	Kohinoor	1875/8
M. Petit	3600	New Great	0 /8
New City	510	Pabani	560
Pearls	842 8	Phoenix	80
Shapurji	20 /-	Simplex	522/8
Swan	835 6	Swadeshi	3290
Tata Mill	730	Vishnu Cotton	1950

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	382 8	B. Burma	445
B. Burma N.L	133/12	Bt. Burma pet.	6/14
B. Tramway	113/12	B. Steam	147 8
Bundi Cement	24	Ind. Cement	182/8
Katni Ord	180	Katni Defd.	900xd
New India	15	Shivrajpur	29/8
Tata Iron Ord.	60	Tata Iron Defd.	175
Tata Hydro	703	Tata Oil	37/8
Scindia Steam	13/14		

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 22.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	572-8	—	—	580
Colaba	—	—	—	1850
Crescent	402-8	—	—	405
Kohinoor	1840	1862-8	—	1877-8
Nagpore Ordy.	3140	—	—	3165
New Great	590	—	585	602-8
Pearl	830	835	825	830
Phoenix	—	—	—	800
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	850
Bombay Dyeing	1330	1340	—	1335
Sir Shapurji	205	—	—	207-8
Simplex	495	—	—	521-4
Swan	—	—	—	915
Swadeshi	3280	—	3275	3285
Century	625	630	—	627-8
Alcock	—	—	—	385
Indian Cement Ordy	—	—	—	182-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	153-12	178-12	—	172-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	50
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24-8
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	132-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway	113-12	116-4	112-8	113-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

G I P RAILWAY COMPANY

At the 146th half-yearly General Meeting for the year ended 30th September of the stockholders of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company held in London on 19th January last the chairman in the course of his speech while proposing the adoption of the Directors' report together with the accounts said:—

You will remember that at the corresponding time in the previous year we had to deal with a heavy deficit of Rs. 144 lakhs. At the end of the half-year under review, in spite of an increase of 6.40 per cent. in gross earnings and a decrease of 5.70 per cent. in expenditure, we are still, after bringing interest charges to account, confronted with a deficit, but it is reduced to Rs. 84 lakhs. The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings for this period was 84.63 per cent., as compared with 95.49 per cent. in the corresponding period of the previous year, when conditions were abnormal. We are seen, therefore, to be progressing in the right direction, but not so fast as we anticipated. The long-wished-for revival of export trade did not materialize during 1922. This is all the more disappointing, inasmuch as there were excellent monsoons in 1921 and 1922, and India is ready to respond to a demand from the outside world if only exchanges would right themselves and enable the market for Indian products to revive.

Glancing for the moment at the present year, the state of the European exchanges is not such as to encourage an early anticipation of a return to normal trade but just at the moment news comes from India of excellent traffics, and there are other indications that trade is reviving.

You will be glad to learn that sanction has now been received to proceed with the first thirty miles of the Bombay suburban electrification as far as Thana. Steps have been taken to start construction on the first twenty miles of this scheme. Preparations are far advanced, and contracts will shortly be let for the track work and special rolling stock.

GOVT. POLICY AND EFFECT UPON COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Sir Joynson-Hicks received at the Board of Trade to-day a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations who drew his attention to the serious effect of the burden of taxation and financial policy of the Government, upon the cotton industry. They submitted suggestions with regard to the future policy which Sir Joynson-Hicks promised to submit to Sir Stanley Baldwin.—Reuter.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank has an advanced rate of rediscounts and advances by half per cent to four and half per cent. rate operating from February 23rd.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Though no great activity prevailed in the Foreign Exchange Market, to-day, the tendency generally was better. The strength of the sterling on New York continued to be the outstanding feature with a further rise, while the French, Belgian and Italian currencies all recovered. The German marks were also better.—B. O. W.

EXCHANGE MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The strength of sterling on New York was an outstanding feature of the Exchange Market to-day and closed at 4.72. French francs improved to 76/57½ and marks closed at 104 to 107 thousand.—Reuter.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER MARKET REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Market Report states:—

"Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays and easier exchange rates from India, the market has been placid but prices have been fairly well sustained by bear covering. Business has been unusually small; otherwise the rates would have been difficult to maintain. America has not been a good seller despite the improvement in sterling exchange."—Reuter.

HORNBY ROAD SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed daily:—

Very incomplete and even inaccurate reports have appeared in the Press with reference to the discussion on the acquisition of Mr. Bode's property in the matter of the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier scheme which took place in the Corporation yesterday. The sole responsibility for this, in my humble opinion, rests on the President, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. He would not allow me even to read the proposition that I was going to move. In fact, he ruled out of order what was never before the House which is a distinct achievement even for Mr. Mirza. The fact is that I got up to move the following proposition under Section 66 of the Municipal Act which gives a positive right to any member at any time to ask for the papers and documents referred to in that section:—

A. In view of the serious allegations of negligence and irregularities made in the Press and elsewhere in the matter of the acquisition of plots Nos. 677 and 679 in connection with the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme, this Corporation calls upon the Commissioner to produce and lay before this House all papers, documents and communications that might have taken place in connectio with the said scheme.

B. This Corporation further calls upon the Commissioner not to part with the sum of Rs. 15,40,000 reported to be the price payable to Mr. Bode for the acquisition of the said two properties and also the properties Nos. 677 and 680.

C. That in case the said sum of Rs. 15,40,000 has been paid the Commissioner do forthwith take legal advise to ascertain whether in view of the circumstance under which the said sum was paid to Mr. Bode it is not possible to recover the said sum of Rs. 15,40,000.

D. That the Commissioner do investigate and report to the Corporation at an early date the names of the officer or officers who are responsible for the negligence and to fix the extent of the responsibility and to advise the steps that are necessary for prevention of the same.

Of course, it was in the President's power, after the proposition was moved and seconded to rule it out of order, if he so chose; but he had not even the patience to wait. In fact, he throttled the poor thing before it was even born. It was after he treated my motion so unceremoniously that I was compelled to move an adjournment of the House to draw attention to what appeared to be a scandalous waste of public money, viz., the payment of Rs. 15,40,000 for a property which could not have been worth more than five lakhs at the most. There again Mr. Mirza would not allow me enough time to explain to the House why the adjournment was needed although the rules demand that "reasonable time" should be allowed. What is reasonable must depend in each case upon the circumstances and in a matter of this character where correspondence extending over nearly ten months was involved and when the question of nearly 16 lakhs of rupees of the public money was at stake, Mr. Mirza would well have allowed at least 20 minutes; but he allowed me barely 10 minutes. Of course, the adjournment also was lost, yet the matter cannot be allowed to rest here. The public will soon here of this again.—Yours etc.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

14 Harvey Road; Chowpatty;
Bombay, February 20.

On 22nd February, the Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. I. D. Munim, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon and Vita, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur.

Mr. C. G. Kharkar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon and Vita, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon and Vita vice Mr. Munim.

Mr. W. D. R. Spiers to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. J. Stenson, appointed as temporary Supervisor under the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act.

Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. W. Walshe, pending further orders.

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Muhammad Usman Isani to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. C. A. Beyts O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of East Khandesh, vice Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I. C. S.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covented Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 7th July 1923.

Captain H. F. Darvell to act as Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. J. B. P. Curry proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. B. Hamil, Professor of English, Deccan College, and doing duty at the Elphinstone College during Doctor Sisson's absence on leave, to revert to his substantive appointment at the Deccan College.

Mr. J. S. Commissariat, Lecturer in English, Gujarat College, and Acting Professor of English, Deccan College (vice Mr. Hamill), to revert to his substantive appointment at the Gujarat College, relieving at the same time Mr. F. C. Davar.

The following appointments have been made during the absence on leave of Mr. A. L. Coverton or pending further orders:—

Dr. C. J. Sisson, Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, to act as Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College from 20th June 1923, vice Mr. A. L. Coverton.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Dr. Sisson.

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal and Professor of English and History, Karnatak College, to do duty as Principal and Professor of Engyish Literature, Deccan College.

Mr. H. V. Hampton, Vice-Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy, Karnatak College, to act as Principal, Karnatak College, vice Mr. Rawlinson or pending furtner orders.

Major S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., I.M.S.

Dr. N. J. Bandrawala, M.S., to act as Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital vice Mr. R. N. Vakil, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Edin.), resigned.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

An All-India Khadi Exhibition is going to be held as decided by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during the week of Mahatmaji's arrest and incarceration, i.e., from the 10th to the 18th of March, 1923.

It is our duty to make it successful in every way, so as to show how far the people have carried out the message of "Khadi" which Mahatmaji left to us when entering jail. And to do it there is many a way.

1. You can send to the Exhibition specimens of whatever work you have done till now in the field of spinning and weaving.
2. You can also send any cloth that you have got woven from your hand-spun yarn.
3. You can as well ask your friends and relatives, in any part of India to send their exhibits.
4. You can, at the least, discuss the question in your circle by which you will draw the attention of your friends to the function; and indeed the more the attendance the greater will be the success.

METHOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.873 Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.8 "
Dew Point	61 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.642 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.8 "
Minimum temperature of Air	67.5 "
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	NSE,W,WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	13 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The fodowing are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Feb	h. m	ft. in	Feb.	h. m	ft. in
W	28	m 3 44	25 4	28	m 3 15	20 2
		21 54	27 6		15 1	17 0
Th	22	m 2 23	26 0	22	m 8 42	18 3
		15 8	25 2		20 35	20 3
F	20	1 37	27 9	28	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	26 3		19 33	19 7
St	17	m 0 1	28 9	17	m 6 22	17 7
		12 21	27 1		18 6	16 15
S	18	m 0 48	28 7	18	m 6 49	17 4
		12 56	27		18 34	17 1
M	26	m 5 54	24 3	26	m 0 51	21 11
		20 8	25 2		12 54	18 1
Tu	27	m 7 25	24 6	27	m 2 18	21 3
		21 3	26 4		14 2	17 11

SUCCESSFUL & PROFITABLE RACING

WHAT TO DO:

Write your name and address clearly on an Inland Telegram Form and put Rs. 1/8 in stamps on it (express Telegraphic Rate) and post it to BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759 Bombay so as to reach by the evening before the Race Day at the latest.

On the morning of the Race Day you will receive a telegram giving you THREE CERTAIN WINNERS.

In return for this service, you must send the next day to Mr. Jones, the odds paid by the Tote, for win only, to Rs. 5, by crossed cheque. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted.

BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference II. The Work of the Committees", at the Excelsior, Sir D M. Petit, Bart., to preside.

Public meeting re. Turkey's righteous struggle, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 24.

Staging of Satwa Saphalya by the Arya Subodh Natak Mandali, in aid of the "Chronicle Appreciation Fund". Bombay Theatre, 3 p.m.

Salle Francaise: Lecture on Hamlet, 6-30 p.m.

Steamer Devanha, with the outward mails of February 8th, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1-0 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.

Gobhai Karanjia, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 359-361 Abdul Rehman Street, 3-0 p.m.

Girl Guides annual sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber's annual general meeting, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 25.

Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi's public lecture on "Local Self-Government" in the hall of the Servants of India Society, at 5 p.m. Sir G. K. Parekh to preside.

S. S. "Samaria" arrives in Bombay with American tourists.

Prize Distribution of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Royal Opera House 4-30 p.m. the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod presiding.

Mazagon Institute's Annual General Meeting Gloria School, 10-15 a.m.

MONDAY, February 26.

Teachers' Colloquium: meeting to discuss "The Knell of Class Teaching", St. Teresa' School, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to disturbances and interruption of communication on the Kharagpur Jharsugud section of the Bombay Calcutta wires, Traffic to and from Calcutta is liable to delay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 24th instant instead of on the 23rd idem as previously notified.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Oriental Drug and Chemical Co., Bombay, a sample bottle of their new perfume "Success of India," which was awarded a gold medal in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta in December last. From the numerous testimonials published one can see that the perfume has won popularity even in foreign countries. The perfume is certainly of a delicate and pleasing kind and is creditable to the indigenous industry.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The secretary of the Khadi Exhibition Sub-Committee send the following for publication:—"The allotment of stalls for goods made from hand-spun and hand-woven cotton, silk or wool, will soon begin. The rent shall be Rs. 40 per each stall. No goods disallowed by the Test Committee will be placed in the stalls.

"GANDHI DAY IN PAREL."

In connection with the statement appearing in your news columns of Wednesday's date under the heading "Gandhi Day in Parel" to the effect that the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha's volunteers were also collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, it is understood that no collection was made on the occasion as the authority necessary for doing this item of the National Service has not been obtained by the above Sangham. However, it has now been decided to make a vigorous door-to-door collection for the T. S. Fund at the earliest opportunity.

DEATH OF A GIRL THROUGH MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hormusji Derabji Padamji was being driven in his motor car No. 7962 along Queen's Road by his chauffeur Chanda Bala when a Hindu girl name Saribai (9) dashed against the right front mud guard in attempting to cross the road. She died on the spot.

Mr. A. R. King coroner held an inquest touching the death of Saribai on Thursday when Mr. Rustomji E. Kharas, a retired gentleman said the deceased often played in his compound. At 4 p.m. on Wednesday she was cheerful and spoke to the witness. She then went outside and sat on a broken lamp post along with some coolie women on the foot path. She was on the east side of Queens Road which she faced. Suddenly she got up and commenced running across the road. The moto rcar just then came and Saribai went and dashed against the right wheel. She fell down. The wheel did not go over her. When witness went he found her dead. The car was going at a moderate speed and the horn was being sounded.

After some more widence was recorded the jury returned a verdict that the death of Saribai was caused by her having accidentally dashed herself against a motor car which ran over her whilst she was running across the road.

WALLACE MILL STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

The employees of the Wallace Flour Mill at Mazegaon, who had downed tools about a week ago resumed work unconditionally on Wednesday. The mill now is working as usual.

REPORTED THEFT FROM CLOTH-SHOP.

Mohmed Yusuf Abdul Latif, a dealer in cutler and hosiery reports to the police that his shop situate at Grant Road was broken into and cloth goods and hosiery valued at Rs. 631 stolen.

GUJARAT VIDYAPIHT

In accordance with section 4 of the Constitution of the Gujarat Vidyapith, the donours can return their representatives to the Senate as under:—

1 Persons paying Rs. 10,000 and more can elect one.

2 Persons paying Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 can elect one.

3 Persons paying Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 can elect one.

Intending candidates should send in their nomination forms so as to reach the Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith, not later than 3rd March 1923. The nomination forms can be had of the Registrar.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to give expression to India's determination to support Turkey in her righteous struggle of Self-Determination and Independence, when Messrs. Pickthall, Malaviya, Madon, Prof. Ram Deva, Dr. Daruwalla etc. will speak and Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, late Consul for Persia will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil on "Consumption" to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, DeLisle Road.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A competition in Hat speeches is arranged to take place in the Union Hall, Chowpatty Sea-Face, to-day (Friday, the 23rd instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Three prizes will be given by (1) Lady Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, (2) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and (3) Mrs. Ashraf H. F. Dharamsy. The competition is open to all "A" and "B" class members. Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on Hamlet will be given at Salle Francaise at 6-30 p.m.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council will be held at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 25th instant in the Congress Office, Chapra Building, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

W. I. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association has decided to hold series of lectures in Bombay and in the mofussal to educate the electorate and for the better organisation of the Liberal Party. The first lecture in the series will take place in the hall of the Servants of India Society on Sunday the 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi will speak on "Local Self-Government". Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., will preside. The lecture open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION BY GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of Gokhale was cedebrated by the Gokhale Education Society Hall in Girgaum, Bombay on the 19th. There were boy from all the institutions of the Society wit a large attendanceof teachers. Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Vice-President of the Servants India Society, narrated a few of the characteristic incidents in the life of Mr. Gokhale, dealing with the main features of his life as viewed from a young student's point of vie

At the beginning Mr. Gadgil, the Secretary of the Society, explained to the audience the particular feature of the occasion. He said that they had gathered to celebrate the "Fifth Society day" which coincided with the anniversary day of Mr. Gokhale. He said he meant to tell the boys some of the important incidents in the history of the Society which would be very interesting to the and which would not be properly included in the formal reports of the work.

Mr. Y. M. Lad, Principal of Parel High School and a Senior Member of the Society gave an interesting account how the Parel Centre was started and how it evolved its magnificent present through many storms difficulties.

Mr. S. R. Blise, Principal of the Bordi High School narrated the circumsatnces under which the Society was started five years before.

In the course of his address Mr. Devdhar said, that the organisers of the Society deserved congratulations on their choice of the name of Mr. Gokhale to be associated to the institution through which they are going to dedicate the best of their lives to the service of our Motherland. The name indicated the catholicity of their spirit of service, and had endeared them to all peoples and times. He was quite sure that the inspiration and the universal love which the name of Mr. Gopalrao Gokhale would be a covetable asset to the Society.

CELEBRATION BY C. K. P. SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj the anniversary of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was celebrated in the hall of the G. E. Society's Parel High School, when Mr G. N. Sahasrabudheye presided. Mr. M. V Donde spoke on "The life and life work of Mr. Gokhale" in which he clearly brought home to the audience the greatness of this national hero and showed them the potentiality of the life of the great patriot by citing his noble virtue, of self-sacrifice for the cause of his countrymen and his regidity in maintaining the rights of his countrymen, by peaceful and constitutional ways.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudheye the president of the evening dealt at length with the life of this great man, and pointed out to the audience that he was a born staunch nationalist, with a broad vision of public life. He then cited several examples and refuted the charge of cowardice brought against him by his critics.

WARKARI CONFERENCE.

The Warkari Parishad, or the Hindu Pilgrims Conference will be held at Dehu (near Selarwadi Station) Poona District, on Monday the 5th proximo, the day on which Shri Tukaram is believed to have left this world. More than twenty thousand Pilgrims gather the yearly. A reception committee is formed under the Presidency of Shri Bhagwat Gosavi with Mr. Kalokhe as one of the Secretaries. All interested in the Parishad are requested to attend free of any charge.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the members of the Vedant Ashram, Bombay, held on the 10th instant, it was resolved to reconstitute it in the name of the Western India Vivekananda Society with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as President, Mr. K. Natarajan as Vice-President, Dr. Nair Treasurer and Messrs. G. P. Murdeshwar and R. K. Prabhu as Secretaries. Swami Sharvananda, President, Ramakrishna Math, Madras, is expected to come to Bombay to organise the work of the Society. The Society will be inaugurated by a public meeting celebrate the anniversary of Sri Ramakrishn Paramahamsa on Sunday the 4th March. Th main objects of the Society are to inculcate the oneness of the goal of all religions and to promote sympathy and harmony among mankind on the basic principle of the unity of life and God. The study of the ethics and religion of the Vedanta will be also another object.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding.

At the outset Mr. I. S. Haji (Bombay) asked leave of the Council to move the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing an urgent and definite matter of public importance, namely, the arrest and imprisonment of Khan Saheb Muhammad Khan Karamkhan Bijarani, a member this Council representing the Muhammadan Rural Constituency of Upper Sind Frontier on the 15th February, 1923, raising the question that such arrest and imprisonment was *ultra vires* and unjustifiable; calling for his immediate release from jail and for an open and independent inquiry by a Committee of three—one official and two non-officials—to be appointed by the Council.

At the instance of the President, Mr. Haji agreed to bring up the question before the House again a day or two later so as to give time to the Hon. the Home Member to make enquiries into the matter.

Discussion on the budget was, then, resumed.

NOT A SOUND BUDGET.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) said this year's budget was very disappointing. Throughout the Finance Member's speech he had found no indication of the policy of sound finance. The policy of sound finance was "normal balance and normal expenditure." Unless such a policy was laid down, they would not achieve any progress. He also complained that Government had failed to call any meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. There were certain discrepancies in the budget figures which had affected the surplus balance and but for which no fresh taxation would have been necessary. So far as getting redress with regard to the contribution to the Government of India was concerned, it was, however, satisfactory to see that the Finance Member had done his best, but there was one argument which did not seem to have been placed before the Goverument of India, viz., that the absolute limit of the capacity of the Province had been reached in the matter of the income-tax revenue.

Concluding the Rao Bahadur suggested retrenchment in the Services.

CARE OF RURAL AREAS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (the Leader of the House) speaking on the budget said that some of the members of this House were of opinion that fanaticism to the city was being shown by the Government. He replied to various criticisms advanced by one member and said that it was erroneous to think that any other part of the Presidency was being treated in a step-motherly manner. The member in question had not closely scrutinised the figures. He deprecated the tendency of some members who were looking at things from a wrorg angle of vision.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai (Ahmedabad City) was heard to advocate retrenchment in the finances of the Presidency. He said that the extreme limit of retrenchment in carrying on the administration of the Presidency was the only expedient left for them. He believed that there was ample scope for retrenchment. For instance, he drew the attention of the House to the establishment charges which were to be found in the budget estimates of the Public Works Department.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, was quite inaudible at the press-table. He was heard to say that he had called for a report in connection with the Ahmedabad Municipal Committee.

Mr. Gopal C. Bhate (Kolaba District) characterised the budget as "disappointing." From the questions that he put some time ago he found that rural areas were not properly looked after when this budget was prepared. With regard to the contract of wood-cutting in the forest, he said that formerly it was laid in the contract that the wood would be kept for villagers for their use, but that condition was now eliminated from the contract.

Mr. A. P. Chaugule (Belgaum District) also spoke.

TAXATION STATISTICS.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Office, Bombay, speaking on the budget next said his first point was the importance of equaling income and expenditure. That was the keystone of finance, and perhaps, too, of politics. In the present financial year they had succeeded in balancing their budget. The revenue showed a balance over expenditure of 56 lakhs, in place of a deficit of 8 lakhs as previously estimated. Moreover, the closing balance in place of being 101 lakhs, as was anticipated, was 324 lakhs. For next year they should have a small surplus of revenue over expenditure and the closing balance would be actually, according to budget estimates, 336 lakhs. These closing balances included surpluses and deficits on loan transactions. He was one of those who prepared at the request of the League of Nations, memoranda for the Brussels Financial Conference which met in 1920. That Conference was representative of no less than 39 countries, and he, therefore, was naturally interested in its recommendations and it was a great pleasure to see how Bombay had proved the truth of the principal recommendations of the Conference. He, then, cited those recommendations and said that the total revenue of the Bombay Government, according to the revised estimates was Rs. 7-7-1 per head of population. The ngure for 1923-24 was approximately the same, viz., Rs. 7-6-8. Another interesting feature was that—while the Provincial revenue was only over 14 crores, the revenue collected in the Bombay Presidency for the Central Government was over Rs. 23½ crores or Rs. 14-11-5 per head of population. He did not mean to infer that—all that should go to the Provincial Government as the Government of India had to bear the cost of the army. The total direct taxation of the revenues of the Government of India from all sources was approximately 17 per cent. and indirect taxation 48 per cent.

Continuing, he said he was grateful for the appreciative remarks made by several members on the Labour Office. Finally, he pointed out that the expenditure on labour in this year's budget was the very small fraction of 2/25 of 1 per cent. of the total expenditure.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad (General Member) referring to the Bombay Development Department said that Government was not incurring that liability as was supposed in the matter of suburban department. Under the residential suburban scheme a greater part of the land had already been taken up by co-operative housing societies. He assured the Council that the expenditure on the suburban scheme would be carefully watched by Government who would take care to see that it did not rise to an undue extent. It was a wrong idea that the capital employed on development schemes was foreign.

Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud (West Khandesh) congratulated the Finance Member for presenting the budget without taxation.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal (Broach District) also spoke.

The Hon. Mr. Lorrence (The Finance Member) replying to the debate referred, at great length, to the expenditure incurred on the Services and said that the House should not misunderstand Government without going through the actual facts and figures. The secret of good administration, whether in the sphere of Commerce or of Government consisted in the delegation of powers and the proper supervision of inferior officers. Finally, to those who seriously considered that the existing administration was extravagant, he commanded the considered opinion of Lord Selborn.

The Council, then, adjourned till to-day 2 p.m.

BESANTINE SCHEME.

SWARAJ THROUGH COUNCILS!

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Delhi Conference and the programme for th country" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last night, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Mrs. Besant said at the Conference at Delhi they had decided upon a programme with which they proposed to go to the electorates endeavouring to educate them to give their representatives a mandate to the effect tha soon after the beginning of the first session they should elect themselves into delegates a national convention for the purpose of attaining dominion status as regards the world outside and Swaraj within India herself. The Conference had then appointed five Select Committees to gather together information that was required for five important departments of national life on which accurate and full information was wanted. The speaker then gave an account of the preliminary discussion that was held in 1921 Clubs when the idea of a convention was thrown in by a certain number for the drafting of a constitution on dominion lines—within the Empire. So many other countries had been allowed the privilege of drafting their own constitution—like Canada, Australia and Ireland—that she did not know why India with her thousands of years old civilisation her hoary customs and traditions, should be denied the privilege which had been granted to other constituent parts of the British Empire. She did not know why India should not do what other parts of the Empir had done. They wanted a lot of work to be done in the country and for that purpose they required to have a good press. Unfortunately her party had not a good press. In Bombay they had a strong N. C. O. paper and another which ran along the typical Anglo-Indian lines when Sir Stanley Reed was no there to guide it. The speaker said that the demands were based on those of the Congress resolutions—Dominion Self-Government outside and Swaraj internally. As soon as their Provincial Councils were established, as th were soon going to be, their work would be to educate the electorates and their representations on the local bodies, like local board and municipalities the Bombay Municipal Corporation, so that they could all work towards one end.

NO DIARCHY AT SIMLA.

She thought that the services of Sir T. B. Sapru were very valuable because he knew th inside working of the Central Government, and they had emphatically come to the opinion that they would not have diarchy in the Central Government, for it did not work well anywhere. At Delhi they had considered whether they should have a brand new constitution for them, or to improve upon the old one of the Reform Act. But whatever they did they must have only one Act which would open the door to complete Swaraj and no more Acts after. The question was whether they should educate the electorates first and then get what they demanded. If they first waited for the electorates to be educated then they would have to wait for another 40 or 50 years. What she proposed was that they should get Swaraj first and then they could educate the electorates. She wanted to follow the practice of England, rather than the opinion of some of her people. In England they had the Reform Act in 1867 and three years after they had an Education Act. If they had waited for the electorate be educated in England it would have take a very long time, but England did not do so. In India she wanted the same thing to be done, as she wanted to have a better instrument through which education could be given to the people. The speaker then outlined the plan which was adopted by the Conference at Delhi. They wanted a cabinet which was wholly responsible to the parliament, and they also wanted a supreme court where all the legal points could be decided in this very country. Under her plan she wanted India to have her foreign affairs in her own hands, although the Dominions had not yet got that demand fully yet. The Dominions thought that unless they were consulted by the Mother Country in her foreign affairs they would not take part in any war, any more. They wanted the budget to be subject to the vote of the assembly; but that power was now withheld from them by the Secretary of State at Whitehall. The Government of India now realised that it should be on the best of terms with the Assembly, because its power was growing every year and it could not afford to quarrel with the Assembly whereas it could afford to do so with Whitehall. She thought the work of the Councils was a very creditable one and that the proceedings should be translated into vernaculars and circulated among the voters to give them an idea of what good work the Councils were doing. They wanted volunteers for that purpose on a subsistence allowance. She did not think her programme could be objected to by anybody, for they had taken care to choose a programme which would be acceptable to all. But they had to work out, and for that purpose they required large number of workers. She fervently hoped that all the Liberal Leagues in the country would work out her programme; she had been accused of being very imperious, but she always waited quietly to have her own way. She asked them to be determined to win Swaraj and as Mr. Montagu said India would have Home Rule when she was determined to have it.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Further play in connection with the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament was witnessed yesterday on the Quesada Road Courts. The attendance in the galleries was the biggest on record. The spectators were attracted to the Courts no doubt by the star attraction of the day the match in Gentlemen's Doubles between Ranga Rao and Wagle and Okamoto and Fakuda. This was a match of thrilling interest and fully justified the heightened expectations of the crowd. Besides this match there were four other matches which were also interesting in a minor degree.

Annett versus Kamamura proved an easy match for Annett who was able to have matters practically in his own way during the course of the match. Kamamura never looked a winner and never seriously challenged Annett. The winner played a steady but unenterprising game, which however kept the Japanese player in close proximity to the base line and thus rendered him comparatively powerless aggressive attack. The scores in this match were 6—3, 6—2.

Bean versus Desai, the only other Singles of the day was a very pretty match to witness. The match ran into the fullest extent of the alloted span of three sets. The first set was a very contested and level affair in which the honours ultimately fell to the lot of Desai who captured the set at 10—8. Bean, however, had his revenge in the next set which he annexed with the concession of one solitary game. The third and resolve set though it gave Desai some anxious moments fell to his lot at 6—3. Desai played a brilliant game—but one conspicuous defect was the erratic nature of his play which oscillated between the extremes of uncanny precision of strokes and miserable shots into the net.

Of the three events in Gentlemen's Doubles England and Hosie versus Naoroji and Wadia and Pitt and Parton versus Tomonoga and Kamamura attracted very little attention. England and Hosie won in two sets of 6—1, 6—1. Wadia's net play was hardly up to previous form and partially explains the failure of himself and partner.

Ranga Rao and Wagle versus Okamoto and Kamamura merits detailed description. It was the star turn of the day. Ranga Rao began the set with his service game and made an inauspicious start, the first couple of services culminating in a double. But this dismal prelude was followed by better fortune and soon the score stood at 3—1 Ranga Rao and partner leading. The first set was captured by the Indian pair at 6—3. The Japanese couple made a determined challenge in the second set and turned tables by winning at 6—3 reversing the verdict of the first set. The third and deciding set saw the contending players on level terms, but Ranga Rao and Wagle managed soon to forge ahead and ultimately and when the light was almost failing took the set at 6—3.

From start to finish the play gripped the attention of the spectators. The rallies were fast and furious and hot exchanges followed each other with lightning rapidity. Ranga Rao combined accuracy with strength and his measured chop strokes occasionally completely nonplussed his opponents. Okamoto played a superb game and for the sheer strength of his strokes was unmatched by anyone. Fakuda was very often at fault and landed many a ball into the net and thus piled points for his opponents. Wagle played a cautious game, and did great execution at the net. It would be a match worth seeing if Ranga Rao and Okamoto are pitted against each other.

RESULTS.

Desai beat Bean 10—8, 1—6, 6—3.
Annett beat Kamamura 6—3, 6—2.
E. L. Hosie and England beat Naoroji and Wadia 6—4, 6—1.
Ranga Rao and Wagle beat Okamoto and Fakuda 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Court No. 1. 4—30 p.m.—Okamoto versus Annett. Followed by Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt versus Naoroji and Lady Tata.

Court No. 2. 4-30 p.m.—Ranga Rao versus Desai. Followed by England and Mrs. Strangman versus Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe.

Court No. 6.—Bean and Frost versus Pitt and Parton.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE HEART OF A MOUSE."

It cannot be said that "The Heart of Mouse," the French mystery which the Compton Coutts Co. produced at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night, aroused any great enthusiasm, in fact the first act was received with almost icy indifference. However with the development of the plot, together with a few dashes of humour and sparkling wit the audience became mildly interested.

The play was well acted, Miss Billie Sinclair as "The Mouse," the mysterious, light-fingered hotel thief, taking the lead. Mr. Compton Coutts, diamond merchant, croupier and bogus detective, was as entertaining and as amusing as ever, while Mr. Guy Buckley, Mr. Fred Burtwell, Mr. Beresford Lovatt and Miss Enid Sass all ably filled their respective parts.

M. C. C. VS SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Durban.—The resumed match between the N. C. C. and South Africa was interrupted thrice to-day at the close of which South Africa had made 293 for 7 wickets in their second innings, Taylor contributing 76 not out. He played very steady game.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

England has won the Test Match by 109 runs.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In a match in the League Second Division, Manchester United drew with Notts Country by scoring one goal against one. Southern Brighton beat Waterfield by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

FIFHT TEST MATCH.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

The play in the last cricket Test Match at Durban was continued, to-day, despite frequent interruptions owing to rain. The stumps were, however, prematurely drawn with the South Africans' score at 293 runs for 7 wickets. The South Africans now require 111 runs to win. It appears that Russell, the English batsman, who has scored two centuries in this match, accomplished this feat under a handicap of stomach trouble. He was absent from the field during the earlier part of to-day's play.—B. O. W.

FRANCE TO COMPETE FOR DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

France has notified her challenge to compete for the Davis (Lawn Tennis) Cup.—Reuter.

KHALIFA'S FLAG.

GRAND RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

AJMER—THE FINAL DESTINATION.

Thursday was a great day not only among the Moslems of India, but also among Indians as a whole, for His Majesty Amirul-Momenees Khalifat-ul-Muslemeen had sent a Flag to the Muslims of India with his blessings and love. The s. s. "Pilsna" touched the Mole wall about 2-45 p.m. but long before that there was a very large crowd waiting to get a glimpse of the Flag. While there was a preponderance of Moslems in the crowd, Hindus also were in large numbers. Students and Khalifat and other volunteers with their flags had also gathered in great strength and by 3 o'clock the whole jetty was full of people anxiously waiting for the Flag to be brought down. At last Mr. Sadik the fortunate messenger of the Khalifa came to the carriage waiting for him amidst shouts of "Allaho Akbar" and singing of songs by Moslem boys, who carried small flags in their hands. The flag which is a green one with argent crescent and star in the middle is of small oblong size and made of silk. Owing to want of time it could not be embroidered. On the argent crescent there are five seals of the Khalifa with his signet, and a little above it there is the Khalifa's sign-manual. The flag was unfurled and carried on a white pole with silver star and crescent at the top.

KHALIFA'S KIND WISHES TO INDIANS

Mr. Sadik had nearly half an hour's audience with his Majesty at his palace who had asked him to convey to Indians his thanks for their services to the Muslim cause, and the Khalifa had also commanded him to carry to the Indian peoples his kind wishes and love. This is the first occasion such a Holy flag has been sent out to India, although once before this, some carpets were sent by the Khalifa Mahomed V to some big Musjids in India. But the significance of the presentation of a Flag by the Khalifa is greater in these times, and Hindus and Muslims of Bombay joined together yesterday to give it the great reception the occasion demanded.

The white landau on which the Holy Flag was carried was drawn by four snow white horses and made a very imposing show. In it were seated Bi-Amman and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall on one side and Mr. A. H. S. Khatri and Mr. Sadik of Amritsar on the other the Holy Flag being supported in the middle. There were also three or four other gentlemen standing on it. In front of the carriage was a double file of young boys waving small flags and calling the name of "Allah." The carriage was surrounded by Moslem volunteers in Khaki and Khaddar. Behind the carriage again there was a long procession of carriages and motors.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The procession as it proceeded from the pier swelled at every step and when it reached Abdur Rahman Street and thence went to Pydhonie and Bhendy Bazar, it grew so large that it was difficult to form any reasonable estimate of the large concourse of people. The progress of this hugh and imposing procession was necessarily slow but it was orderly all the while; every now and then loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" were heard—rising above the songs of the boys. Every now and then again the carriage had to be stopped and floral offerings were made to the distinguished people who carried the Holy Flag. If the progress was slow along the Hornby Road, it was slower still when it reached the corner of Abdur Rahman Street, and from there passed to the corner of Pydhonie, where the Bhendy Bazar Road joins. This is a locality where the Moslem population preponderates, and here the enthusiasm was immense. Both Hindus and Moslems vied with each other to make the occasion a great success. The houses along the route were full of men, women and children to get a look at the Holy Flag, in fact almost every point of vantage was full of people. The procession went slowly along Bhendi Bazar Road then turned into Dongri Road, where the Khilafat Offices are situated. When the Flag reached its destination, it was late, for the immense concourse of people would not admit of quicker progress of the great procession. All along, the route was decorated with flags and hunting to make the occasion as auspicious as possible.

The Flag was kept at the Khilafat Office until it was taken away to Ajmer the same night. Mr. Haji Fateh Mahomed Maniar and Mr. Abdul Gani Chowdhary, Editor of the "Khilafat", were commissioned by the Khilafat Committee to take the Holy Flag to its final destination at Ajmer.

AJMER, Feb. 21.

We have received the following telegram from the Secretary, Khilafat Committee:—"Ajmer Khilafat Committee appreciate propriety and wisdom of your suggesting Ajmer as ultimate destination of the Holy Flag from Constantinople. Accept thanks."

Mr. Majiduddin Ahmasi writes from Ajmere that Saiyid Ali-i-Rasul Sahib has been installed as the *Sajjadanashin* of revered saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. Saiyid Ali-i-Rasool Sahib is a descendant of the revered Khwaja Sahib and claims a very high lineage both from the paternal and the maternal side.

With reference to the report of proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation appearing in our issue of the 20th instant, in which a reference was made in the report of the speech of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta that he had got in his possession all the correspondence passed between the Municipal Commissioner and one Mr. Gamrat etc. Mr. Barmanji Mancherji Gamrat writes that he is in no way concerned in the matter.

MONEY AT MEHTA'S

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 23, 1923.

THE PLAIN OF DURA.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence which passed between M. Felix Valyi and Sir Valentine Chirol on the subject of the latter's denunciation of the "Bombay Chronicle" and its editor in the columns of the London "Times," and we call the particular attention of our readers to the views which Sir Valentine Chirol has expressed with regard to the policy of this paper, and the part which it has played of late in Indian politics. Some of the statements appear to us unjustified while others seem perverse misstatements of the truth. He describes himself as a regular and careful reader of this paper yet can speak of the "Bombay Chronicle" as supporting "the rump of the Congress" which, according to him, has declared against the "British connection." He writes of us as having espoused "the extremest form of Gandhi-ism"—whatever that may mean, for Gandhi-ism is, Gandhi-ism, there are no degrees in it—and denounces us for being identified with the desperate machinations of two gentlemen who are evidently his especial bugbears—the brothers Shaukat and Mohamed Ali whose career he has described in terms which ought for ever to destroy his claim to special knowledge with regard to Indian movements, for they are the product of a terrified and credulous imagination, not of truth.

But his chief grievance is that we are opposed to the "charter" of Reform, the liberties which England has so lavishly (in his opinion) bestowed on undeserving, impudent, rebellious India, and, above all, that we have "abused" that noblest of all living Indians, that most enlightened and far-seeing patriot, the self-denying and heroic Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. We are not aware that, using English as the language is employed by Englishmen for Englishmen, that we have ever "abused" Mr. Sastri. We have criticised him, we have satirised him, we have made a certain amount of fun of him, but we never, so far as we know, have applied a single word to him or his behaviour which any judge of journalistic language could have called "abuse". Every English statesman of the eminence of Mr. Sastri—if any such there be—has to put up everyday with much more pungent and offensive comments from political opponents than Mr. Sastri ever had to bear from us. But then we happen to be editing an Indian newspaper, and that (in Sir Valentine Chirol's eyes) makes all the difference. In fact Sir Valentine Chirol's only grievance against us, as transpires from his letter to M. Valyi, is that we have not obeyed the edict of his kind that all men should accept a certain theoretical panacea for the ills of India, and should bow down with reverence before a man like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who does accept that panacea with a glowing heart. We are once more in the plain of Dura, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar that great king.

"Then an herald cried aloud, To you it is commanded, O people, nations and languages,

"That at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up.

"And whoso falleth not down and worshipeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace." That quotation from the book of Daniel seems to us a pretty accurate metaphorical description of the frame of mind of Sir Valentine towards the "Reforms" and their great representative, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. He and his kind have been blowing and banging away for all they are worth upon "the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick" and India, as a whole, has only laughed at the grotesque exertions and the shocking din. She has refused to bow down and worship the golden image (Mr. Sastri will, we trust, forgive us if our metaphor has carried us too far in his direction) "which Nebuchadnezzar the king has set up" (Nebuchadnezzar in this case standing for Sir Valentine Chirol's bureaucratic friends in India and in England).

India advocates another policy, which we also advocate, because we believe that it alone can preserve the British connection, which, being an Englishman in love with India, we naturally value more than Sir Valentine (who regards India as an enemy to be repressed) can possibly value it. And for that, Sir Valentine would gladly see us cast into a burning fiery furnace. Without wishing to overstrain our analogy, we would remind Sir Valentine Chirol that Nebuchadnezzar was at last convinced that the sincere opponents were better than the blind adherents of his narrow-minded policy—after he had found the "burning fiery furnace" unavailing.

"Then Nebuchadnezzar spake and said Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, who hath sent his angel, and delivered his servants that trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God.

"Therefore I make a decree that every people, nation and language which speak anything amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, shall be cut in pieces and their houses shall be made a dunghill, because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort."

We do not wish Sir Valentine Chirol to be cut in pieces, nor that his house shall be made a dunghill, but we wish he was a little less intolerant of non-official views and we do wish that he and his friends may speedily be brought to realise that there does exist a higher law than the policy of the British Government of the time being and that "Gandhi-ism", as he calls it, is obedience to that Higher Law. We think the failure of the Greek adventure, which was verily "a burning fiery furnace" for the Turkish people, should have caused him and his friends to reflect; for "there is no other God that can deliver after this sort."

UNIVERSITY LIFE.

The arbitrary and unconstitutional manner in which the proceedings of the meeting of University students that was held in the Convocation Hall the other day were conducted has created considerable dissatisfaction among the students. This was unfortunate as the subject which the meeting was called to discuss, namely, the means of fostering a sense of corporate life and responsibility among the students is a most vital one. Bombay of all the University centres in India has got to make a great advance in this respect in order to bring itself to the level of a seat of learning. Here in this commercial centre of Bombay one does not feel that it is also a centre of University learning and that there are hundreds of students here gathered from all parts of the Presidency for the purpose of higher education. The reason for this is that the student community here is not a corporate body and has few facilities for social intercourse outside the college classes. We have often heard Bombay College students, especially those who come from the mofussil, complain that their life in Bombay is one of unremitting drudgery and seclusion rather than that "happiest period of life" to which the graduates of other universities look back with such affection. For the lack of places where, after college work, the students can have recreation and diversion, the students of Bombay, especially those who are far from their relations, find life rather miserable and, as a result of their seculsion, become shy, moody, depressed and absorbed in dreams of their doubtful prospects in life. "True education," the Calcutta University Commission of 1917-19 rightly remarks, "is the development by training and self-training, under the impulse of a social ideal, of a student's powers, physical, moral and intellectual. One of the things which such an education may give to him is a rightly proportioned view of society, of his place in it and of his obligation towards it." "Such an education", the writers of the report add, "comes not alone from professors or tutors, nor alone from the study of books and work in laboratories, from reflection and self-criticism, but also, and in a great measure, from the social character and the conscious or implicit purpose of the community to which the student belongs and from the resulting environment in which he moves. This, as Plato saw, is for most men the chief influence which forms habit and character in youth."

In this respect Bombay falls far short not only of the English seats of learning but also of the Calcutta University. Calcutta is behind Bombay in respect of commercial and business activities, but Bombay is behind Calcutta in respect of University life. Calcutta has a number of inter-Collegiate hostels and many institutions where the students have their recreation and diversions, chief among them being the University Institute. In the Students' Brotherhood Bombay possesses an institution which can become a live centre of University life of the University students take greater interest in its activities than they have done hitherto. It is the duty of every college to promote the growth of a corporate life among the students, but it is above all the duty of the University. The University which awards its degrees to the students must at the same time be able to assure the world that it has not only certified to the intellectual attainments of the holder of the degree, but also has ensured his physical, moral and social development. Therefore the University, more than the colleges, especially in a place where it has its headquarters under the peculiar circumstances of our non-residential universities, must encourage the development of corporate life and responsibility among the students, by helping the organisation by the students themselves of inter-Collegiate hostels grounds for out-door games, halls for in-door games and debates, and common libraries and reading rooms for the use of students from the different colleges. But while the University should assist and encourage, the students must themselves take the initiative in this matter and control their corporate life as members of the University. It was this all-important consideration of which the conductors of the Convocation meeting lost sight.

Notes of the Day

The Mesopotamian Debate.

Every new session of Parliament begins with a debate on the Mesopotamian commitment of Britain and every debate proves inconsequential, from the practical point of view, while revealing a strong feeling as to the folly and futility of this imperial adventure. The House of Commons has just rejected an amendment to the Address by Mr. George Lambert who suggested the immediate drastic curtailment of British responsibilities in Mesopotamia. Mr. Lambert said he believed the Government was embarking on dangerous imperial policy and that from the standpoint of strategy, to-day's defence of India was not in the mountains bordering Afghanistan but in Mosul. Colonel Wedgwood very properly urged for a revision of the Mesopotamian mandate with due consideration to the population and to the views of the Turkish Government. Mr. Mitchell Banks said that the Arabs did not believe that the British were in Mesopotamia from purely disinterested motives and the rest of the Mahomedan world sympathised with the Arabs. Mr. Asquith, while he hoped the Government would wind up the British responsibilities in Mesopotamia, advocated the military occupation or retention of Basra. Mr. Bonar Law wound up the debate by asking the House not to pass a resolution which would affect the next day's discussion at Angora on the Peace Treaty, with which he emphasised the question was bound up. So the House of Commons, many members of which were returned by the electorates on the strength of their promise to secure the abandonment of the Mesopotamian and Palestine mandates, rejected the amendment; demonstrating to the world that it cares more for the oil of Mesopotamia than for the rights of the Arabs.

Stores for India.

A member of the British Parliament has been telling the Indian tax-payer that it is his duty to assist the British tax-payers by placing orders for Government stores exclusively with British manufacturers, evidently, irrespective of their price quotations; and Lord Winterton has given the assurance that, according to the latest figures, by far the largest part of the Government of India's requirements has been purchased in Britain. It is good the world should know that members of the British House of Commons frankly consider India merely as a field for exploitation in the interest of Britain. We cannot expect any of the soi-disant representatives in the Assembly to offer the only reply that such insults to a nation demand, and require an immediate public inquiry as to the manner in which Government stores are purchased. But, in the absence of such an inquiry, episodes like the one under review here are calculated to confirm the apprehension of the public in this country, that despite all differences in exchanges and even price levels, the stores are still purchased in Britain to afford a solution of the unemployment problem of Britain. We do not know how much the country is paying by way of commissions and manufacturers' profits on store purchases in Britain; but we know that stores imported on account of the Government amounted to 13.73, 11.53, 14.06 crores respectively in 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22; and that for the nine months of the current year they have amounted to 9.67 crores. Will anybody find out how much of this represented a net present to British manufacturers, middlemen and carriers? Or, what is easier, will any one inquire from Captain R. Terrel and Commander Bellairs what they and their fellows in the House of Commons consider to be the limit to India's bleeding capacity?

Behar Government's Defeat.

For the second time during the past twelve months the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council has passed a resolution by a majority of votes recommending the release of political prisoners in the province. If the Government still refuse to act up to the wishes of the Council they will be doing so clearly in defiance of the non-official opinion in the Council and the unanimous public sentiment outside it. The enemies of Indian political liberty in England have been trying to raise a hue and cry over the release of political prisoners in the United Provinces, with a view no doubt to prevent other provincial Governments from following suit. But these Governments must realise that public opinion all over the country is firmly against the further detention of the prisoners in jails. Neither the offences with which they were charged nor the situation in the country warrant their continued imprisonment.

The Case of Dr. Kapadia.

As many as five non-official members of the local Legislative Council have given notice of their intention to move resolutions practically condemning the action of the Government Department concerned in setting at naught the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of Dr. S. P. Kapadia. The resolutions also demand that proper steps should be taken against Superintendent Carter to prevent the recurrence of abuse of power by a police officer in future. One has only to recall some of the strictures passed by the Magistrate against Superintendent Carter to show the need of such steps. The magistrate wrote: "I have very carefully considered the facts and I have no other alternative but to say that Superintendent Carter and he alone is responsible for the humiliation, the trouble, the anxiety and expense to which this respectable citizen has been put to. . . . The result of his (Suptd. Carter's) conduct has been that an innocent respectable citizen has been kept in custody for nearly twelve hours, has been put to the humiliation of going and attending his patients in custody of a Police Officer in uniform and a further humiliation of a trial in a Criminal Court." In spite of these grave findings against the Superintendent, the executive authority proceeded on its own responsibility to whitewash his conduct and nullify the effect of the judgment. One of the common complaints of officialdom against the public of this country is that the latter do not cooperate with the police in their onerous duties. Is the open shielding by those in authority of Police officers guilty of zoolum towards the public calculated to promote friendly relations between the public and the police? The Council would do well to enter an emphatic protest against official tactics of the kind adopted in the case of Superintendent Carter.

A Short-Cut to Efficiency.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Branch Lines, Ahmedabad, B. B. and C. I Railway, has found a short-cut to efficiency. He wants, he says, to see "a big increase" in the traffic collections made by the travelling ticket-collectors under him. These collections are, according to him, "very poor" at present. His remedy for this undesirable state of things is simple. He holds out a threat to these collectors that if they do not effect "a big increase" in their collections, "I shall have to recommend you to be placed on compulsory leave." The D. T. S. does not indicate the means by which the collectors are to secure "a big increase." May we suggest to him an easy and most effective means? Let him arm each of these collectors with a pistol and let them go about among the railway passengers demanding "your money or your life" at the point of the pistol. We can think of no other remedy within the means of the collectors which will bring them "a big increase" in their collections. They can, of course, add to the collections with cash from their own pockets, but this will not effect "a big increase" seeing that their earnings are "very poor" thanks to the generosity of the Railway authorities.

Malad Notified Area Committee.

On the 18th of last month we drew attention in these columns to the arbitrary action of the Chairman of the Malad Notified Area Committee in ruling out of order a resolution which one of the members of the Committee proposed to move. The resolution was to the effect that the powers previously delegated to the Chairman regarding buildings be re-vested in the Committee. The opinion of the Chairman was apparently that the Committee was incompetent to withdraw powers which it had once delegated! Fortunately, the Commissioner of the Division has a better sense of the appropriateness of things and the aggrieved member of the Committee has now been informed that "the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee is being asked to accept the proposed resolution for inclusion in the agenda at the following meeting of the Notified Area Committee" subject to due notice on the part of the member. It is to be hoped that officialdom will profit by the incident.

BRITISH PREJUDICES ON TRIAL

VALENTINE CHIROL AND MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

M. FELIX VALYI'S PLEA FOR ISLAM.

Under the title: "The Turks and Lausanne: Indian Propaganda" Sir Valentine Chirol denounced the "Bombay Chronicle" as an "essentially anti-British" organ in the "Times" of January 27. Writing on the European cables of the "Chronicle" he regretted that it is "difficult for the Government of India to take any steps to counteract it (this movement) effectively, as Lord Reading's pro-Turkish pronouncements, though they have not been renewed lately, still stand on record and are constantly being recalled as evidence of Lord Curzon's perfidy to Turkey at Lausanne" Sir Valentine Chirol denounced Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, as a champion of Angora, to the indictiveness of Turcophobe British circles. M. Felix Valyi immediately sent him the following answer:

"I venture to address you as I am a very old friend of Marmaduke Pickthall, the present Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," who was a contributer to the "Revue Politique Internationale" ever since 1913, and whose fate interests me from a purely human point of view.

"Your letter in the "Times" of January 27 denounces Marmaduke Pickthall as an anti-British mischief-maker. I think it is still possible for a student of Muslim History and Eastern Affairs to remain objective and calm, and to face the grave problem of Anglo-Turkish relations tranquilly.....I never have succeeded in understanding why you refuse to be indulgent for the Turkish People. The history of every nation is full of bloodshed, and I know very well your argument against Turkey. The question, however, is whether it will be *possible* to settle the Near Eastern Question without goodwill towards the Turk. The question is essentially a matter of *future* relations between Europe and Islam, between England and Turkey especially.

Now, Marmaduke Pickthall, whose ideas are clearly visible on his writings of the past 20 years, is 'the' man who advocated in England the *resumption* of David Urquhart's and Lord Beaconsfield's line of Eastern Policy. That Policy would lead to the pacification of the Near East by appealing to the excellent qualities of the Turkish Nation instead of exasperating that nation by Lloyd Georgian or Curzonian methods. Frankly speaking, Pickthall has never expressed one single idea which is dangerous for the spiritual interest of the British Empire. He has only opposed to the old-fashioned Anglican and Christian conception of Gladstonian Turcophobia, his own conception of *Friendship for Islam*. The ideas of Marmaduke Pickthall are on a large scale, the ideas of William Cobbett and David Urquhart at the beginning of the XIXth Century. I see no reason why a man should be condemned for expressing the most generous *British* Ideas on Anglo-Muslim Rapprochement.

"Myself, I am fully at one with Marmaduke Pickthall on this fundamental conception of Islam and of the need for Europe to be friends with Turkey. As a Hungarian, I affirm that my country had had experiences with the Turk for centuries, experiences which have never been surpassed by any Engishman. Rakoczi and Kossuth were saved by Turkey from the clutches of Austrian and Russian absolutism. Magyars served in the Turkish Army during the Crimean War and expressed an unanimous admiration for the Turkish Race. If some times England was popular in Hungary it was chiefly because your greatest statesman in the XIXth Century helped Turkey against Russian Tsarism."

"Now, British Diplomacy made the first overtures towards Russia in 1907 in view of preparing the Policy of Partition in the East against Islam, the policy which has prevailed during the last 10 years. How you accuse, in such a one-sided manner, the Turk who only accepted German friendship after the definite refusal of your Foreign Office in 1913 to help Turkey? The truth is that Turkey, fell into the arms of German Diplomacy *because* England refused to listen to her appeals just as Hungary fell into the arms of German diplomacy because England refused to listen to Kossuth in the XIXth Century. Kossuth's powerful brain foresaw what would happen in the East, and he suggested to the British statesmen to oppose the absolutism of the Hapsburgs and of the Romanoffs *by the help of a Danubian and an Islamic Confederation*, based upon the Reform of Magyar and Turkish Institutions. The British Government preferred the friendship of the Hapsburgs in 1849 and in 1867, as your Government preferred the friendship of Tsarism in 1907 and 1913. That is the historic truth."

To return to the present; Marmaduke Pickthall is the man who should be listened *to with the greatest respect and attention* by every British statesman. His experience of Asia, his vision of the future, his penetrating knowledge of the spirit of Islam, should be recognised. *C'est une des ames les plus pures que j'ai jamias renconfre's.* I appeal to you as *gentleman to gentleman* to be careful in this case; your letter in the "Times" could do much harm."

"It is the duty of independent thinkers the world over to criticise of the foolish system of religious hatred and racial vanity which created the present chaos in Europe and in Asia. Lord Curzon, after Mr. Lloyd George, continued the same Eastern Policy. Marmaduke Pickthall and the "Bombay Chronicle" are only recording the *diagnosis* of England's malady. You cannot call your Physician a mischief-maker *because* he tells you the reason of a crisis in your health. Marmaduke Pickthall, like myself, is repeating fundamental, though disagreeable truths on this great crisis of the British Empire. Ten years of Turkish Independence and British Friendship for Islam, ten years of good will and good faith of Europe towards Asia, would bring about a system of Co-operation between the East and the West, without Lord Curzon's methods."

"Believe me, etc. FELIX VALYI."

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S REPLY.

Under date of January 30, Sir Valentine Chirol replied to the above in a long letter from which we quote the following dicta:

"Dear Dr. Valyi, I am afraid my view o the Turks and yours differs fundamentally As I read History they have been from the beginning a purely destructive force in the world. They destroyed the remnants of Hellanec Civilisation and the beginnings of Slavonic Civilisation in South-Eastern Europe and threatened Western Civilisation altogether with destruction until the devastating tide of Turkish invasion was at last arrested under the walls of Vienna. In Asia they destroyed Saracenic Civilisation and blighted the more progressive forces of Islam when they wrested its leadership from the far superior Arab Race. British statesmanship seldom made a more disastrous mistake than when it was tempted during a great part of the XIXth Century by delusive promises of internal reforms to bolster up the decaying Ottoman Empire. I will only add in this connection that Turkey had sold herself to Germany under Abdul Hamid many years before our rapprochement with Russia. . . ."

"With regard to Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, I do not know him personally, and my letter to "The Times" referred to him only in his capacity as Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle". It is only as such that I know him and must therefore judge him. I read his paper regularly and carefully and I know from reading it that his paper displays constant and bitter hostility not only to the Policy of the British Government in regard to Turkey but to British Rule in India and to all those whether Indian or British who desire to maintain the British connection. It has supported the most extreme forms of Gandhism. It has supported the attempted boycott of the new Constitutional Charter, which you allowed me to outline in your Review. It has supported "Civil Disobedience", which is the first step towards Revolt. It supported the disgraceful boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit which resulted in Bombay itself in the most deplorable riots and loss of life. It has supported the rump of the Indian National Congress which has deleted loyalty to the Empire from its programme of which it was formerly the first and foremost plank. As an illustration of its methods I might quote the stream of abuse which it has poured out upon one of the most distinguished and enlightened Indians of the present day, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the leader of the Indian Liberal Party and the successor of the great social and political reformer, Mr. Gokhale, but—and this it is that is imputed to him as a crime against Indian patriotism—one of the representatives of India at the Imperial Conference in London and at the Washington Conference last year. With regard to its championing of Turkey, I need only point out that it has associated itself most intimately with the two brothers Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali who, having had dealings with the Young Turks at Constantinople before the War, were interned during the War because they refused to give an assurance that they would abstain from political activities until the war was over, who were discovered to be in treasonable correspondence with the Ameer of Afghanistan during the recent Afghan war, and who were tried and convicted last year for attempting to tamper with the loyalty of the Mohammedan troops."

"Far from being actuated by any prejudice against Islam. . I regard it as a disaster for the future of Islam that it should in any way be identified with the future of Turkey. .....I quite recognise the good qualities of the Turkish peasantry when their passions are not stirred up from above, and I know that they have often suffered almost as much as their Christian fellow subjects from Turkish misrule whether under the "Old Turk" or the "Young Turk".

"Yours, etc ..... (signed) Valentine Chirol"

MR. FELIX VALYI TO SIR VALENTINE CHIROL.

To the above, M. Felix Valyi sent the following reply under date Jan. 31:—

Many thanks for your letter. I know the historical argument on which your opinion of the Turkish Race is based. You read History, but you read probably the Byzantine and Latin "chroniclers," like Phranza, from whom al. modern historians derived their fundamental prejudices against the Turkish Empire. The Muslim and Turkish Vision of Life is different from our conception, and we are always ready to condemn human beings who differ from us. What I suggest to every impartial observer of historical life, in the East is the following:—

(1) Every vanquished nation has calumniated her victors. The Iranian and Byzantine historians who wrote on the Turks between the Xth and the XIVth Centuries (Greeks, Persians, Arabs) are full of bitterness, like the German historians to-day.

(Continued on Page 9.)

FRANCE UNYIELDING

ISMET'S COMPLAINT

TURKEY'S GENEROUS CONCESSIONS DISREGARDED.

ASSEMBLY'S SECRET SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Constantinople.—An Angora despatch states that Ismet Pasha yesterday, made a statement before the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly. Ismet declared that he had done his utmost to arrive at an understanding at Lausanne, and had made generous concessions; but the unyielding attitude of France with regard to the financial and economic conditions had provoked an interruption in the pourparlers. Ismet declared that he was convinced that France would modify her attitude when she realised that her real interests demanded it.

ASSEMBLY'S SECRET SESSION.

After Ismet's statement the Assembly sat in secret session.—Reuter.

ANGORA PRESS CRITICISE FRANCE.

ASSEMBLY ASKED TO UPHOLD NATIONAL PACT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Angora newspapers are publishing violent articles calling upon the Assembly to uphold the National Pact and severely criticising France.—Reuter.

BRITISH ZONE IN OCCUPIED AREA.

WHY BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN READJUSTED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that he considered that the readjustment of the boundaries of the British zone would facilitate the French railway transport in accordance with the policy of strict neutrality. Mr. Law pointed out that the British had simply transferred to France a portion of the territory nominally occupied by the British, but in which there had never been any British troops.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

In the course of his answer to the questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he understood that the Treaty of Versailles made no limitations regarding the occupation of any given area, but simply provided for the occupation of the territory by the Allies He added that no transport of any portion of the British occupied territory had been placed under French control.—B.O.W.

INTERNATIONALISE RUHR AREA.

LABOURISTS' SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A remarkable suggestion is made in a report made by four Labourists who spent the week-end in Ruhr Valley. They do not believe that Britain will be acceptable as mediator, and suggest that the only solution is that France, Germany, Britain, Belgium and Italy internationalise the Ruhr area and that the administration of that zone should consist of an international board, which would distribute dividends earned in reparations.—Reuter.

LABOUR MEMBER'S REPORT ON KRUPPS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Labour members of Parliament who visited the Ruhr during the last weekend state that they discovered that the Krupps are sub-contractors for a Swiss firm in executing an order for sixteen locomotive boilers for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and a somewhat similar order to be executed for the High Commissioner of South Africa.—Reuter.

LABOUR MEMBERS' CRITICISM OF FRENCH METHODS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Labour members returned from the Ruhr state that Messrs. Krupp in last few days despatched locomotive boilers destined for South Africa and India to Switzerland, but the French intervened and insisted on a French export licence being taken out before the goods were transported and also payment of ten per cent export tax. Messrs. Krupps refused to comply because ten percent tax would increase the price of the goods beyond the market rate and also on patriotic grounds. The goods were returned to Krupps. The Labour men add that Britain cannot permanently disregard such interference with the trade of her dependencies but they quote this case merely as an instance of possible friction.—Reuter.

PREVENTING OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES FROM ORGANISING POLICE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Prussian Minister of Interior has forbidden the police in the Ruhr to do duty without uniform and weapons, it is believed with the object of preventing the occupation authorities from organising the police.—Reuter.

The firm of T. T. Luscombe and Co., Allahabad, has been closed and a receiver appointed by the Court as a result of a suit filed by the Allahabad Bank to take charge of its affairs.—(A. P.)

IRISH OUTRAGES.

INCENDIARISM IN DUBLIN.

GOVT. OFFICES SET ON FIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

An organised attack was made, this afternoon, on Government offices in Dublin. Attempts were made to set all offices on fire, and they are now in flames.

One assailant was shot dead and three were captured by the Free State soldiers defending the local Government offices.

A later cable reports that fires in some of the Government offices have been extinguished by the Fire Brigade. Six members of the official staffs have been admitted to hospital, suffering from burns. Land-mines were captured in a motor-car at local Government offices.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The principal attack of the Irish Republicans was directed at the Local Government Department which is housed in a hotel. The rebels drove up in a motor car and fired on the caretaker who challenged them. Simultaneously Irregulars posted on roofs in the vicinity opened fire on the building, but Free State troops quickly silenced them. The fires were also quickly extinguished. While attacks were being made the police arrested and searched two girls aged sixteen and fourteen carrying tins of petrol, Webley revolvers and ammunition. In consequence of attacks agaist Republican property as reprisals for destruction of Deputy McCabe's house last week, Government have appealed to the public to refrain from such attacks which they unreservedly condemn.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A report of the Cabinet Committee on Unemployment expresses the opinion that the suggested use of the unemployment insurance fund to subsidise wages will be objectionable in principle gravely endangering the contributory basis of the fund, and impossible in practice without serious inequalities and risk of abuse. The report concludes by saying, that whatever the system adopted for an additional relief of unemployment or stimulation of trade, the use of the insurance fund must be ruled out of consideration.—Reuter.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The number of unemployed in Britain on February 12th totalled 1,364,000, being a decrease of 22,500 compared with the previous week and 122,000 compared with the beginning of the year.—Reuter.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Statistics of census taken in 1921 show that the foreign population of London has decreased since the census taken 10 years previously from 338 to 266 per 10,000.

The Principal figures were: Russians 34,000; Poles, 30,000: French 13,000; Italians 11,000; Germans 9,000. The Large decrease is attributed to war and strict immigration regulations.—B.O.W.

LATE SIR WILLIAM MEVER'S BEQUEST.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Senate of the University of London has adopted a scheme for the application of the late Sir William Meyer's bequest of £3,000 to the University College London to encourage proficiency in European History and History and Geography or India. Under the scheme studentships are tenable by graduates of the British Empire Universities studying for approved degrees in the University College London.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Prince George had a further operation at Buckingham Palace this morning. Th operation was of a minor character and quite successful. It is not necessary for him to go into a nursing home.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE CROCKER.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The death has occurred of Mr. George Crocker C. B. formerly manager of Devonport Dockyard and at one time naval constructor in Bombay and Calcutta.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—Prince Miguel de Braganza has died of double pneumonia.—Reuter.

The Government of Victoria are floating a loan of five millions at 99½ with interest at five per cent. Interest is payable on April 1st and October 1st and is redeemble between 1932 and 1942.—Reuter.

Serow, (Bechuanaland).—The death has occurred of chief Khama, last of South Africa's great native kings.—Reuter.

Windhoek.—Most severe floods have taken place and are causing extensive damage in the South West Protectorate. Railway communication with the Union is interrupted.—Reuter.

Nice.—M. Delcasse, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs has died suddenly.—Reuter.

TERMS OF COMPROMISE.

NOT TENTATIVE.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S STATEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar interviewed by "Swarajya" representative stated as follows:—"Referring to my article in "Young India" of the 15th February an A. P. message of February 21st from Allahabad states that it is understood there that the terms set out therein represent only the "first draft" of Maulana Azad's tentative proposals and that they have since been altered and revised and that the new party's conference now being held is considering the revised and altered proposals. It is a mistake to treat the terms proposed by the Maulana Saheb and accepted by the working committee at their last meeting at Bombay as tentative or as a first draft. When I got the telegraphic message on the 13th instant from Mrs. Naidu that the Maulana Saheb returned to Bombay having secured the whole-hearted acceptance of the compromise on the part of Hakimji and Punditji, I understood that they had accepted those terms. However, I wired to the Maulana Saheb at once asking him whether all his published terms had been accepted. In reply I got a message from Mrs. Naidu that the Maulana asked her to assure me that all his terms had been accepted. The members of the All-India Congress Committee are under the impression that they have been summoned to meet on the 27th only to confirm the Maulana's terms. Any other fresh or altered proposals could not possibly be pushed through at such a hurried meeting without due notice and without previous consideration by the working committee.

DAS PARTY MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

TERMS OF COMPROMISE SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

Proceedings of the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party Committee are being conducted strictly in Camera. The meeting continued to-day. It is understood the important issues will be discussed but a meetig of the All-India Congress Committee will really have to settle definitely all points of difference. With reference to the article in "Young India" and messages in the Press regarding compromise it is understood that the terms set out represent only the first draft of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad's tentative proposals which have since been altered and revised and the present Conference has yet to consider and decide on the matter. So far the Conference has been discussing only the Bombay programme.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The meeting of the New Swarajya Party are continuing and the terms of compromise are it is understood, being settled to place before the Congress Committee on 20th. The general belief is that the settlement will be effected, but some pessimists are inclined to think that there is probability of a further split. A public meeting will be held this evening when various leaders present will speak.

THE NEW PARTY.

MEETING CONTINUES AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The New Party's meeting continued yesterday. Yesterday evening Sjt. Das was presented with address of welcome by the Municipal Board. Sjt. Das made a short reply that he considered the address as homage to the cause he represented and added that the pleaders, Government servants, and people in other walks of life should do their bit for cause of Swaraj. All Municipal Commissioners present were presented to Sjt. Das.

N.-C.-O. AND BOYCOTT.

MRS. NAIDU ON THEIR OBJECT AND ACHIEVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, interviewed by the "Tribune" on the suestions of the Triple Boycott, Civil Disobedience, Council Entry and the Lawrence Statue, stated that though she was not satisfied with the success of the Boycott movement, yet it was a mistake to judge it by the number of students who had left schools or colleges or of the lawyers who had left courts, for the object in view was to shake the prestige of these institutions. Her objection to enter Councils was that it was not in accordance with the spirit of the kind of Non-Cooperation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi at Nagpur. Otherwise, she had no other objection. Non-Cooperation was started to attack the citadels of Governmental power, and, in her eyes, the Councils were the only centres of its power. Council entry was no substitute for Mass Civil Disobedience, or the Triple Boycott, but was an entirely different proposition to be judged on its own merits.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

About the removal of the Lawrence Statue she said that it was one of the many thousand humiliations to which Indians were subjected daily. She would rather create conditions that would make it impossible for such insults to be perpetuated. The Statue by itself did not matter much, but having once undertaken the task of removing it, it became an act of honour to fulfil that pledge as a symbol that the Indian nation would be neither ruled by pen nor sword but in accordance with its own will and ideals.

AN M. L. C. SENT TO JAIL.

UNDER FRONTIER REGULATION.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The reputation gained by the Sind bureaucracy for its various ingenuous and audacious acts of repression has sufficiently travelled down in the Presidency to need no introduction, though Sind is a far cry from the Presidency. While the *Ibbus Raj* in the Mirs' capital is pursuing its policy of repression, news comes from the Upper Sind Frontier Province of the arrest and imprisonment for three years with hard labour, under a punitive Frontier Regulation, of Sadar Shor Mahomed Bijarani, a big and influential Zamindar paying an assessment of over rupees twenty thousand, a loyalist to the core who has been helping the Police and local officials throughout his long life and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to boot! The exact nature of the offence of the Sardar, or the reasons for his incurring the wrath of the local bureaucrats to such an extent, are said not to be known even to the Sardar himself, for the simple reason that the Deputy Commissioner is reported to have refused to be communicative, beyond asking the Sardar in the first instance, to show cause why he should not be made to furnish a bond of Rs. 20,000 under sections 20 and 21 of Regulation III of 1892, and subsequently, refusing to accept either the evidence, or sureties or even the bond asked for, and ordering the arrest and imprisonment of the Sardar for three years with hard labour, although the Sardar is said to have taken before him (the Deputy Commissioner) 21 respectable witnesses, 18 acceptable sureties from among respectable neighbouring Zamindars, and Rs. twenty thousand as bond, in hard cash.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

As the result of enquiries I am informed that the Sardar's imprisonment is an off-shoot of 'what is known as the Sukkur Official Shooting Incident in which shots were fired by some unknown person at Messrs. Gibson, Taunton and Kirk, the District Magistrate, Assistant Collector and the Sessions Judge respectively of Sukkur, resulting in a slight injury to the latter, as they were returning in their motor car from a shikar party. Two men, Chakarkhan and Subhan Khan are said to have deposed that their lives were in danger at the hands of Sardar Sher Mahomed for their assistance to the Police in the Sukkur Shooting Case and proceedings were at once instituted against him under sections 20 and 21 of the aforesaid regulation.

This regulation is part and parcel of Regulation V of 1872 and was designed as a punitive and preventive measure against such crimes as were alleged to be frequent in frontier tribes such as tribal feuds, murder, adultery and deal with them in the speediest possible manner. Whatever may have been its justification when the Regulation was made it is undoubtedly considered on all hands to be purely a relic of the old autocratic system of administering justice in India in the speediest possible manner.

OFFICIAL PREDETERMINATION.

It is true that the judicial courts have no jurisdiction in this matter. But the Deputy Commissioner has gone far beyond the discretion or powers vested in him under provisions of Regulation III. Section 20 provides that, "when the District Magistrate or the Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that it is necessary for the purpose of preventing murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder to require any person to execute a bond for good behaviour *he may, on the condition and circumstances mentioned* in *this section* order such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the D. M. or the Commissioner in Sind, as the case may be, may fix." (2) The D. M. may make an order under sub sec. (1), (a) on the recommendation of a Council of Elders, (b) *after enquiry as hereinafter provided*. . . Section 21 of the same regulation provides that "when a blood fued or other cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed exists, or in the opinion of the D. M. is likely to arise between two families, the D. M. may, on the recommendation of the Council of Elders, or *after enquiry as hereinafter provided*, order all, or any member of both families or either family to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for their good behaviour during such period not exceeding three years as he may fix" The following is the procedure in Inquiry laid down in section 22 of the Regulation:

"(1) An enquiry for the purpose of section 20 or 21 may be conducted so far as may be necessary, out of court. (2) Every person from whom it is proposed to require a bond under section 20 and the principal members of any family from which it is proposed to require a bond under section 21, *shall have an opportunity of showing cause in Court why such bond should not be required, and of his having his or their witnesses examined there, and of cross-examining any witnesses not called by himself or themselves who may testify there to the necessity for the execution of such bond.* (3) Sections 112, 113, 115 and 117 of the C. P. C. shall not apply to an enquiry under this section, *but the D. M. shall record his order with the reasons for making it.*

Section 24 of the Regulation provides imprisonment *in default* of security. It runs thus "(1) If any person ordered to give

(Continued on next Page.)

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel. (Advt.) T C1557aB

TRAMWAY FARES.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

STOPPED BY HIGH COURT ORDER.

On Thursday an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with an audience representative of almost all the communities of Bombay. They maintained a peaceful attitude and heard the speeches of the different corporators with attention. At the outset Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved, and Mr. Fry seconded,, that Mr. V. A. Dabholker do take the chair. Against this Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved an amendment and Mr. Chowna seconded that Dr. Master should take the chair. The amendment was lost and Mr. Dabholker took the chair.

Discussion was then resumed on the question of increase of tramway fares. A rumour was afloat since Thursday morning that the National Party headed by Mr. K. F. Nariman had gone to the High Court for an injunction against the Corporation and Mr. Nariman's absence from the Corporation meeting confirmed the rumour. At about 4 p.m. (B.T.) he appeared in the hall and informed the Corporation that an injunction had been granted by the High Court, which would be served shortly, restraining the Corporation from further discussion on the subject of Tramway Committee's Report. To this the president replied that as he had not received any injunction officially he would ask the Corporation to go on with the discussion. Messrs. B. N. Motiwala and J. M. Mehta vehemently protested against the proposed increase, while Dr. Master and Mr. Fry favoured the increase in view of the increased expenditure of the Tramway Co. At 4-20 (B.T.) Mr. Rustomji Ginwala entered the Council Hall and approached the President. This was the signal of the arrival of the injunction. On his handing over the order of the High Court, which the President read before the Corporation, the discussion came to an end. The audience received the news with cheers.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding.

The Chairman at the outset intimated that they had received three protests against the proposed increase of tramway fare viz:—(1) New English School Old Boys' Union, (2) Bombay Shroff Association and (3) Mr. B. F. Broacha, Chairman of a public meeting held at Mandvi. He had also received a notice from Mr. Ginwala, Solicitor, on behalf of his client Mr. K. F. Nariman asking the Corporation not to resume discussion on the subject of proposed increase of Tramway fare pending the decision of the High Court where his client had gone for an *interim* injunction against the Corporation restraining them from carrying on discussion on Tramway Committee's report till it was disposed of by the High Court.

Mr. B. M. Gamadia asked the president if they could go on with the discussion in view of that notice.

President:—We shall be fully justified in resuming the discussion.

Dr. Master then said the expenditure of the Tramway Company had considerably increased and the Tramway Co.'s employee were now getting double the salary than they used to get a year or two ago. The Tramway Company's proposal for increase of fare was, therefore, not unreasonable. The Company had carried on considerable extensions in their lines and had still to carry on large extensions. The Corporation asked the Company to extend their lines to Gowalia Talao but they would not do so unless an increase in fare was sanctioned. To go by a hackney victoria to Gowalia Talao one would have to pay at least one rupee while by tram it would cost only an anna and a half. If they did not extend their lines to Gowalia Talao it would be like inflicting tion for increase of fare. He said Drs. Master hardship on the public who would have to spend so much on victorias. He, therefore, supported the original proposition that the Tramway Committee's report be approved and adopted.

Mr. Fry said the Tramway Co. was justified in enhancement of fares owing to its increased expenditure.

NO CASE FOR COMPANY.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala opposed the proposition for increase of fre. He said Dr. Master and Jehangir who supported the proposed increase spoke only for the Parsi community but not for the public at large. He spoke for his constituency—comprising a population of two lakhs—that they were all absolutely against the increase. He regretted that the Corporation did not postpone the consideration for a month more.

At this stage some of the audience raised in their hands placards with the inscription "Do not enhance tramway fare." The president asked them not to raise the placards as they could not take any part in the proceedings, and it was illegal and unconstitutional.

Continuing Mr. Motiwala said Sir Stanley Reed at the annual meeting of the Tramway Co. justified the increase but he (Speaker) would say that he had made out no case at all. They had received protests against the increase from the clerks of Bombay through the Clerks' Union and Clerks' Conference lately held, also from many other public bodies. They knew that prices of commodities had considerably gone down, likewise labour was cheaper than before. He, therefore, failed, to see why the Tramway Co. were asking for an increase of fare. He regretted that the Commissioner who was their own officer had gone out of his way in supporting the Tramway Committee's Report.

EASTER GIFT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. J. M. Mehta opposed the motion and regretted that the discussion was not postponed till the new Corporation came into being. He knew of some Corporators who had transferred their shares temporarily with a view to support the proposed increase of fare showing that they were not shareholders.

Dr. Cursetji—I challenge.

President:—Mr. Mehta is in possession of the house and he is entitled to his opinion.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said it was characterised by Mr. Baptista some time ago that by recommending an increase they were making a Christmas present to the Tramway Co. He thought as X'mas had now gone they were presenting an Easter Egg to the Tramway Co. But he feared that it would turn out a rotten egg (laughter.)

Dr. H. S. Batliwala suggested a *via media* and moved an amendment that the increase be sanctioned for only two years.

Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji in opposing the original proposition said they had entered into an agreement with the Tramway Co. for a period of 40 years out of which only 17 years had passed. If they sanctioned the increase it would be in operation for 23 years.

HIGH COURT INJUNCTION.

Mr. A. K. Pai was addressing the Corporation when Mr. Ginwala Solicitor entered the hall and served the president with the following order from the High Court:—

I do hereby certify that by an order made by Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla on 22-2-1923 a rule *nisi* in terms of prayer (D) of the plaint herein has been granted with the *interim* injunction restraining the above named defendants (Corporation) from proceeding further with the consideration of the report of the Tramway Committee mentioned in the said plaint on the plaintiff giving the usual undertaking referred to in Rule 329 of the Rules of this Hon'ble Court.

Dated this 22nd day of Feb. 1923.

P. B. Malbari,
Prothonotary High Court.

This brought the discussion to a close, the order was recorded and further discussion adjourned.

INJUNCTION ORDER ON CORPORATION.

K. F. Nariman ..... Plaintiff.
v.
The Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Mr. B. J. Desai, counsel for the plaintiff in the above case appeared before Mulla J. at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday afternoon to apply for a rule for injunction and for an interim injunction in terms of prayer of the plaint to prevent the Corporation from proceeding with the resolution about the raising of the Tramway fares.

Mr. H. Campbell who appeared on behalf of the Corporation applied for an adjournment of the argument on the ground that the defendant had not got sufficient notice of the application.

P. C. It is not the practice to give notice of such applications when interim relief is asked for.

Mr. Desai said that they were not bound to give notice at all, but in this case the defendants were as a matter of courtesy informed about the application.

TRAMWAY CO.'S AGREEMENT.

Mr. Desai in the course of his application stated that the present Tramway Co. got its concession from the Municipality as a result of an agreement between the Corporation, the old Tramway Co. and the Bombay Electric Co. Under Cl. 16 of that agreement the Company agreed to continue to charge a fare of only one anna on the then existing Tramway lines. The Company applied to the Corporation for a revision of the existing fares. That application was referred to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation. The Committee made its report wherein they recommended the existing tramway route to be divided into six zones and that a fare of one anna should be charged only for travelling on any two of these zones, while the fares for travelling on more than two zones should be raised to 1½ anna. The said report came up for discussion on Monday the 19th February with Mr. Mirza in the chair. On his attention being called to the provisions of sec. 36 (p) of the Municipal Act which disqualified any member interested in a company in respect of which the proposal was considered from voting, Mr. Mirza vacated the chair and Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master took the chair.

VOTING BY DISQUALIFIED PERSONS.

Mr. Pirojshaw Murzban then proposed the adoption of the report and Mr. J. C. Cursetji took part in the discussion. Both these members were disqualified from taking part in the discussion under sec. 36 (p.) and sec. 16 (g) to (1) of the Municipal Act. Mr. Gulabchand Devchand then moved an amendment that the discussion of the proposal may be adjourned to 1st April 1923 when the new Corporation will come into existence. On votes being taken on the amendment the chairman declared the amendment carried. Mr. Murzban called for a poll which resulted in 17 voting for the amendment and 17 voting against it. By the casting vote of the President the amendment was declared lost.

Among the persons who voted against the amendment was Mr. Meyer Nissim, who is a shareholder of the Tramway Co. holding 430 shares. From a search of the Company's register it appeared that Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. J. C. Cursetji and Sir Temulji Nariman were also till very lately holders of shares in the Tramway Co. The plaintiff in his affidavit in support stated that these gentlemen had only ostensibly transferred their shares, with the object of preventing their being disqualified from taking part in the discussion, that Mr. Murzban was a holder of a free pass and was interested in a newspaper which received advertisements from the Tramway Co.

INJUNCTION PRAYED FOR.

On these facts the plaintiff applied for an injunction restraining the Corporation from acting upon the said declaration and from further proceeding in the consideration of the said report of the Tramway Committee until 1st April, 1923.

P. C. In what capacity does the plaintiff sue?

Mr. Desai: As a member of the Corporation.

P. C.: Would he have a cause of action?

Mr. Desai: Certainly. A member of a statutory body has a cause of action if that body acts against the laws which ought to govern it.

P. C. inquired why it was that the Corporation were so anxious to hurry on the resolution.

Mr. Desai said that he did not know.

Mr. Campbell again applied for an adjournment and said that the plaintiff was not diligent enough as he knew on the 19th that the matter will be proceeded with to-day, still he did not come to court till the last moment.

P. C.: I am prepared to adjourn this matter if the Corporation undertakes not to proceed with the discussion to-day.

Mr. Campbell said that he had no instructions to consent to that. He then drew the attention of the Court to sec. 527 of the Bombay Municipal Act which provided for a previous one month's notice being given before a suit was filed against the Corporation in respect of any act being done.

P. C.: What is the act done?

Mr. Campbell: The holding of the meeting and proceeding with the discussion of the report.

P. C. drew counsel's attention to a similar provision in sec. 80 of the C. P. C. in respect of suits against Government and said that under that section it was held that the rule did not apply in case of an act which was 'intended to be done.'

Mr. Campbell referred to the prayers of the plaint.

P. C.: What do you say as to prayers? and d.?

Mr. Campbell: The sting in this application is that when the new Corporation comes into existence from April 1923, the plaintiff and those who hold similar views expect to get a vote on this subject different from the one which they might now get.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

P. C.: Looking at the question from a practical point of view I am inclined to take the same view of this section as Bachelor J took with regard to sec. 80 of C.P.C. and to hold that the section would not apply where if notice was given the party aggrieved will be irretrievably injured. I am very reluctant to interfere in affairs of public bodies but I think that sec. 527 does not apply to the facts of this case and that the Corporation will not be seriously prejudiced by the discussion being adjourned for a short time.

Mr. Campbell urged on His Lordship the necessity of not interfering with the meetings of an important public body like the Corporation.

P. C. I am very reluctant to do it. But I feel that the Corporation is equally divided. I feel that the resolution will be acted upon if passed.

Mr. Campbell: I undertake on behalf of the Corporation not to act on the resolution if it is passed.

P. C.: I do not think that this sort of undertaking would be much good.

Mr. Desai in reply pointed out the decision in sec. 80 of C.P.C.

P. C.: I must grant the rule for injunction and interim injunction in terms of prayer d of the plaint. Rule to be returnable on Wednesday next.

Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala—Attorneys for plaintiff.

Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co.—Attorneys for defendants.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Controversy regarding provincial contributions to the central exchequer was again revived at the Assembly meeting today. Other resolutions appearing on the agenda referred to the positions of Indians in Kenya, expression of dissatisfaction at the Peel despatch regarding further grant of Reforms, creation of an Indian bar and rapid Indianisation of military services. A good number of visitors occupied the public galleries and among them were the two Punjab Ministers, Lala Harkishan Lal and Mr. Fazli Hussain.

Eighteen questions were answered.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas asked as to what principle underlay the fluctuations in amount of sale of Council Bills which had been recently reduced from 75 lakhs to 50 lakhs. Sir Basil Blackett said the reason was that an endeavour was made to follow the course of the market and to put up such amount as was likely to be sold at satisfactory rates. Mr. Jamnadas further asked a supplementary question as to why the business of remitting money to London was not done by the Government of India in India and why it was done by the Secretary of State and the Bank of England. The Finance Member said he could not give all the reasons at the spur of the moment but the obvious reason was that it had always been done so. Mr. Jamnadas thereupon asked whether Government could not do the same business better in India. The President ruled out the question as it raised matter for debate,

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROVINCES.

The House then proceeded to discuss non-official resolutions. First of these recommended that step be taken immediately to set apart some revenue for the purpose of wiping out all contributions from the provinces in course of six years.

Mr. Sarfraz Khan and Mr. Kamat pointed out that under the standing orders the question of Provincial contribution could not be raised twice in one session. It was discussed in Simla and as Delhi sittings were continuation of Simla session the same subject could not be raised again. The President said that after careful consideration he had allowed the resolution because it deferred from the last as it raised the question that the Central Government should raise additional taxation to wipe out provincial contributions. Dr. Gour did not agree with the President's interpretation and observed that the resolution only asked Government to set apart revenue for the purpose and did not say that additional taxation be raised for the purpose. The President replied that he considered that the underlying meaning of it was that the Central Government would be better able to give effect to the resolution by raising revenue from additional taxation. Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu then moved the resolution in absence of Mr. Zahid Ali in whose name the motion originally stood. Mr. Reddi moved "This Assembly recommends to Governor General in Council that steps be taken immediately, to set apart some revenue for the purpose of wiping out all contributions from the provinces in course of six years."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Jute shares opened steady in sympathy with Hessians and apart from a little trading on bazar account in Clive and Howrah other stocks remained neglected. Dunbar cottons showed some firmness owing to shortage of scrip and covering operations by the bears but Keshorams were without any change. Coals registered a few transactions at about the last levels. Little business was done in tea and the miscellaneous section was confined to small deals in usual popular stocks. Government securities continue firm. Following were the closing quotations.—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds (1926) 100/4, do (1927) 100/6.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ordinary 110, Imperial 318.

Railways:—Burdian Cutwa Railway 49/8, Darjeeling Himalayan ord 136.

Cotton:—Dunbar 236, Keshoram ord 6/15, do pref. 58/8, Muir Mills 43.

Jute:—Benjamin 4/12 discount, Clive 33/12, Empire pref. 99/8, Gourepore pref. 85/8, Howrah 41/12, do pref. 100. Hooghly pref. 13/4, Lansdowne 295, do pref. 95, Northbrook 49-12, Reliance 47.

Coal:—Bengal 774, Burra Dhemo 6/4, Kalapahari 27/12, New Beerbhoom 33, Pench Valley 32, Ranegunge 53/8, Samla Govindpore 14/12.

Engineering:—Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. 199, Indian Iron and Steel 53/8, Marshall Sons and Co. 6/8.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ordinary 8/4 do pref. 17/4, Indo Burma Tin 4/12, Kluang Rubber 4/8, Calcutta Oil and Cake 3/10, Pioneer Sugar 1/6, Amluckie Tea 37 Greb Tea 12, Rutewa Tea 8/8, Singell Tea 44.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was sixteen and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were sixteen and seven thirty-second pence.

The Imperial Bank Calcutta rate for demand loan remained unchanged being eight per cent.

GUJRAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

COLLECTION OF TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

In a meeting held at Nadiad yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the sad death of Sheth Shivlal Nimjibhai, a prominent member and worker. The Committee elected Mr. Mahadev Desai as Secretary in the place of Mr. G. V. Mamlankar resigned. He was also elected a member of the All India Congress Committee in place of Mr. Vallabhai Patel who has been appointed a General Secretary of the Congress. An important resolution was about raising the quota of 3 lakhs for the Tilak Swaraj Fund fixed by the Working Committee to 5 lakhs in view the ever-increasing educational needs of the Province.

FOLLOW CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MESSAGES OF DR. KITCHLEW AND CHOITRAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

Shrijut Khemchand was in the Dhulia prison along with Doctors Kitchlew and Choitram. They have sent the following messages:—

DR. KITCHLEW'S MESSAGE.

Dear Sindhies,—At present I have nothing else to convey to you than to entertain full faith in this movement and follow the Congress programme in thought, word and deed. Try your best not to enter the Councils and ask the people to abstain from entering the Councils."

DR. CHOITRAM'S MESSAGE.

Dear Brethren,—Perhaps the present time and repression on the part of the Government may have weakened your minds and seeing yourselves away from Swaraj, never lose hope. The duty of a true hero is to fight, but success or failure depends upon one's lot. We should certainly fight for our goal, and we should be sure that we shall reach it. Lastly, I request you to help the national movement with thought, money and sacrifice. Whatever you can sacrifice you should sacrifice.

The following political prisoners will be released from the Sukkur Jail on the following dates:—Mian Md. Sohrab of Dadu—22nd instant.

Parsram Tahilranai 28th instant.

Mian Yar Mahomed and Allah Hachyo 24th and 27th instant.

ATTEMPT TO GAG MR. MOAZZAM ALI.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 22.

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, and All-India Congress Committee, returning here from Bangalore via Hubli stated that he was served under Section 144 along with Messrs. Divakar and Mudvedkar by the Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, prohibiting him from addressing public meeting. He did not think it worth while to disobey the order at the present stage of progress of their work though it was highly provoking and the temptation was great. Besides he found that the order was due to unnecessary panic on the part of the Cantonment authorities owing to local circumstances. He further stated that he has every hope that the people of Bangalore will subscribe handsomely towards the Tilak Swaraj and Khilafat Funds in spite of the prohibition of public meetings, by organising shop to shop and house to house collections. Their substantial contribution according to the genuine promises made will be a fitting reply to the existing order.

M'LDER REGIME IN ESSEN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Essen.—A milder regime has now been enforced. Remarkably few troops are in the streets. This is attributed to the change in the command since February 19th. Furthermore, the French are evacuating Gelsenkirchen and are satisfied with the seizure of a hundred million marks in lieu of the fine which the municipality refused to pay. It is alleged that thirty millions were obtained by searching the pockets of pedestrians, but the French authorities deny this. The burgomaster of Vellbert reports the arrival of black troops there.—Reuter.

MAHARANI OF JHALAWAR SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Maharani of Jhalawar is seriously ill, suffeirng from angina pectoris.—Reuter.

MR. A. O. JAMAL.

It is understood Mr. Ashraff Oosman Jamal, of Calcutta, is nominated as a member of the Legislative Assembly, Delhi.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal accompanied by his personal staff arrived Dacca on Wednesday, afternoon.

It is understood Major P. W. Macdonald will be appointed Inspector-General of Police, Burma, in place of Mr. C. B. Shuttleworth.

AN M. L. C. SENT TO JAIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

security for good behaviour on or before the date on which the period for which the security to be given commences, he may be committed to prison, or if he is already in prison be detained in prison, until the period expires, or until within that period he has given the required security to the officer who made the order requiring it, or to the officer in charge of the jail in which he is detained."

On 17th January the Deputy Commissioner ordered Sher Mahomed Khan to present himself before him on the 27th January to show cause why he should not be made to execute a bond of Rs. 20,000 under sections 20 and 21 of regulation III. On the 27th Sher Mahomed, though ill, presented himself, but prayed for the adjournment of the case on ground of his illness, and the D. C. adjourned the case to 15th instant. What transpired in the interval may not be narrated here at this stage. Suffice it to say that on the 15th Sher Mahomed presented himself before the D. C. again, took with him 21 respectable witnesses, and 18 acceptable sureties from among most respectable neighbouring Zamindars and 20 thousand bond money in cash. He requested the D. C. to take the evidence of his witnesses, in his defence, but the D. C. is reported to have refused to do so. He requested the D. C. to take any or all the 18 sureties form him who were acceptable in every sense of the word but the D. C. is said to have refused that also. He offered to execute bond in Rs. 20,000 hard cash, which he was required to do but the D. C. is said to have declined to accept the bond as well. Finally, the Sardar made first verbal and then written request for copies of the evidence or production of the witnesses against him so as to give him an opportunity to cross-examine them, and the D. C. is reported to have rejected this request of the Sardar likewise. Now, as will be seen from the provisions of Sections. 20, 21, 22 and 24 quoted above, the D. C. was in the first place *bound to accept sureties and bond from the Sardar* when the Sardar offered 18 sureties and Rs. 20,000 bond in hard cash, as originally required to do so, by the D. C. In the second place the D. C. was bound to give an opportunity to the Sardar to submit his witnesses, and cross-examine those who had deposed against him, and finally apprising him of the nature of the offence or the evidence against him.

As stated elsewhere Mr. I. S. Haji, at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council asked leave of the Council to move for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing this matter, but at the suggestion of the President he agreed to bring up the resolution a day or two later, so as to give time to the Home Member to enquire into the matter.

THREAT AGAINST GERMAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—A message from Essen states that General Degoutte has instructed the police and other authorities in the Ruhr to arrest any German minister contravening the order not to enter the occupied zone and bring him before the military court, otherwise sanctions such as punishment of towns concerned will be applied.—Reuter.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF 100 MILLION MARKS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A message from Gelsenkirchen says that the hundred million marks collected by the French were composed of eighty-three million of municipal emergency currency and seventeen millions from railway treasury. As the municipal currency is out of circulation the public are warned against accepting it.—Reuter.

RVS. ON LEFT BANK OF RHINE.

TO BE WORKED BY FRANCO BELGIAN AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—A semi-official source circulates the report that at a conference to-day, in which M. Theunis, M. Poincare, and Marshal Foch took part, it was decided that the Franco-Belgian authorities should take over the working of Railways on the left bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr which had hitherto been directed under the supervision of General Payot. The actual management will be entrusted to the Deputy-Director of French Railways, assisted by the Belgian Vice-Director.—Reuter.

GERMAN LOAN OF 200 MILLION MARKS.

EFFORTS OF GOVT. TO SUPPORT MARK.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that discussions between the Ministry of Finance and representatives of the banks have resulted in the banks' agreeing to collaborate in the issue of a loan of 200 million gold marks in Treasury Bills. A consortium of banks will be formed, which will issue, for public subscription in foreign currency, 50 million dollars in three years Treasury Bills, guaranteed by the Reichsbank. The consortium will guarantee subscriptions to half the amount and take over the remainder on commission basis. Newspapers express the opinion that this will provide the Government with sufficient currency to enable it to maintain the policy of supporting the mark.—Reuter.

An Allahabad message states:—

Sub-Inspector Sahibali whose appeal from conviction and sentence of one year's imprisonment for bribery was dismissed by High Court has failed to surrender to bail and has absconded. Another accused Harnaryan Prasad, Managing Director, Encyclopedia Company, who was on bail and under trial for cheating Yest Type Writer Company in Sessions Court has also absconded.—(A. P.).

ARREST OF GENL. C. DE WIART.

BRITISH PROTEST TO LITHUANAN GOVT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

The British Government have made strong representations to the Lithuanian Government through the latter's Minister in London in regard to the arrest of General Carton de Wiart and Major Grant. These two officers, who are members of the British Military Mission at Warsaw, were engaged in an investigation of the neutral zone between Poland and Lithuania on Sunday, when they were arrested by the Lithuanians, and afterwards conducted under an armed guard to Kovno. They were there discovered by the British Consul and released. The Lithuanian Government have now been asked to furnish the British authorities with full explanation of the episode.—B.O.W.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. RASIN.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

The British Government has transmitted through its Minister at Prague its sympathy with the Czecho-Slovak Government in the loss of Doctor Rasin, Minister of Finance, who was recently shot by an anarchist and died of his wounds. The British Government pays tribute to the courage and ability of the late Minister, which have contributed so much to the successful establishment of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.—B.O.W.

RUMANIA'S DEPOSIT IN REICHSBANK.

68,000,000 GOLD MARKS RETURNED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Bukharest.—The National Bank of Rumania has received a consignment of 68,000,000 gold marks of the deposit of 80 millions held by Rumania in the Reichsbank. The Government intends to ask Germany to send the balance of the deposit here.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO WAFD NATIONALIST'S MANIFESTO.

SIGNATORIES WARNED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cairo.—Six signatories to the manifesto issued by the Wafd Nationalist Delegation, which declared that the British were attempting to impose their tool, Adly Pasha, on the country as Premier, have been summoned to appear before the Military Governor. The latter stated that the manifesto was an encouragement to the group who utilised political agitation to murder Englishmen; and he warned the signatories that they would be held individually responsible for any crimes resulting from the manifesto. He added that it was their fault that Zaghloul's house had been closed by the police.—Reuter.

BODY OF TUTANKHAMEN.

QUESTION RE. ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Brittain suggested to-day, that when archaeology, science and art had been duly satisfied from the recent discoveries at Luxor, the Government should, if necessary, use its influence to suggest that the body of Tutankhamen should be allowed to remain in what he desired to be its last resting place.

Mr. McNeil (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,) said that Government did not desire to intervene in the matter in which decision properly rested with the Egyptian Government. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Philadelphia.—Sir Frederick Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, who is at present touring in the United States has received news of the discovery by a joint expedition from the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania of an ancient temple in Chalkekon, a city built three thousand years before Christ and repaired by Nebuchadnezzar.—Reuter.

COMBATING DIABETES.

EFFORTS AT INCREASED PRODUCTION OF INSULIN.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Rapid progress has been made towards rendering insulin (the new treatment for diabetes) available for patience generally, with suitable guarantees of authenticity potency and safety, although its issue is still in an experiemental stage. Insulin is being used in the treatment for relief of patients at the general hospitals in London and at the Royal infirmaries in Sheffield and Edinburgh. At the same time every effort is being made to accelerate production upon a manufacturing scale. The Medical Research Council has entered into arrangements with a manufacturing firm securing, in public interest, the control, safety and potency of the product and its sale at a fair price. But it is stated that a period of some weeks must pass before the laboratory tests and clinical use under special safeguard will have made it justifiable for the supply to be issued generally for use in medical practice.—B. O. W.

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS IN SCOTLAND AND N. ENGLAND.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

Scotland and the north of England have again been visited by heavy snowstorms which are delaying and interrupting the railway traffic and causing much inconvenience generally. The South of England is experiencing a milder weather with heavy rainstorms. A thunderstorm, which is usual at this time of the year, broke over London today. A small hospital in a western suburb was struck by lightning and damaged, but none of the inmates was injured.—B. O. W.

RUHR STRUGGLE.

A DANGER TO ENTENTE?

LAUSANNE DRAFT TREATY.

STRIKING TESTIMONY TO KEMAL'S GENIUS.

THE RIFF CONTROVERSY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Even the most pro-French organs are jibbing a little at the "bayonet charge by coloured troops" in the area invaded by France. As a matter of actual fact it is no more painful or degrading to be bayoneted by a coloured man than by an uncoloured man. The essence of the insult and the outrage lies in the use of alien bayonets. Some day, people will perhaps refuse to be bayoneted at all; in the meantime, they prefer to be wounded or murdered by men of their own race. The French plans in the Ruhr have been systematically applauded by that class of journals which always preached European war, which would welcome another war (while the first has not been paid off), and to which the Great War has taught nothing. They approve Facismo, the regime of hanging in Ireland, the thick stick in Egypt, and a firm policy in India. They believe in the *entente cordiale;* if the French do wrong, their Allies must do wrong, to show their sympathy.

The inevitable and rational consequences of French frightfulness are, however, proving too strong for English stomachs. The sneaking of workmen's wages lying at a bank is a sample of the delicate policy Englishmen are expected to support. The French themselves are puzzled at the chaos they have created. The journals, as usual offer little elucidation of the position,—for on successive days one can read: "French take stern Measures" and "French Feeler to Berlin." I give little more credit to the English opponents of French terrorism than this: that the English feel that the French measures are going to deprive England of certain German assets. The French retort by almost hinting at a rupture of the Entente.

Effect on Exchanges.

It has aroused considerable comment that the measures on the Ruhr not only brought the mark to 130,000 to the £ but the French franc to 73.55 and the Belgian to 81.50. The significant reading of such a fall is that fear of war or of expensive operations similar to those of war has depressed the credit of the threatening countries as well as of the threatened. It must, however, be remembered that outside of the payment of sums due abroad these falls have no very alarming effect in any country that suffers them. Their worst characteristic is the difficulty, almost impossibility, of labour securng a speedy accommodation of wages to the nearly inevitable increase in the price of commodities. The values quoted are all relative to English pounds, and one hears the question asked why an English paund stays firm. One reason of many, and a reason generally neglected, is that England is not called upon to pay the huge sums that Germany is called upon to pay. Nevertheless, it is a considerable debtor to the United States; and in so far as it finds any difficulties in meeting its obligations the pound sterling declines in value, relatively to the United States currency. I can foresee the critic rapping out; "What about Russia? Nothing is demanded of it, yet the rouble has gone to pot" Far from it being true that Russia is not being pressed for payments, the "collapse of the rouble" is chiefly the result of such demands. Tsarist Russia was a heavy debtor to the lending world, and it had a certain financial credit because it recognised its own debts. The lending world looked to Revolutionary Russia for the payment of these debts, and it repudiated them. It therefore entered into position of a defaulting debtor so far as exchange values were concerned. I do not say it was wrong of revolutionary Russia to decline to pay the ruinous borrowings of its autocrat, but the result on exchange is independent of right and wrong. To return to the French action in the Ruhr, and the danger to the Entente. While the journalists have been indulging in their usual antics,—"France is Winning" placard, and "Turkey's Last Chance" as a headline to the Lausanne news,—the reported progress events give the lie to these interesting efforts. France itself feels it is not winning and far from Turkey being confronted with an ultimatum, France and Italy are inclined to go on discussing and negotiating with Turkey even if England steps out. The published outline of the proposed terms of peace, too, contains a proof of the hollowness of the threats indulged in by Lord Curzon and the English press. There will be no break of the Entente; but the suggestion of such a rupture brought out two important currents of opinion. The first was circulating among the imperialists, and it was that unity would be bought too dearly at Lausanne by the Allied assent to the French spoliation of Germany and the destruction of our assets in that country. The second was among the pacifists, who advocated our resisting France, both on the Turkish and the German questions.

Striking testimony to Kemal's Military Position.

There are, however, a thousand reasons against the Governments of France and England breaking their pathetic "entente." The draft treaty presented to the Turkish delegation at Lausanne bears marks of the abandonment of point after point so "firmly" and even viciously insisted upon by Lord Curzon. Objectionable as are many of the features, the whole draft is a striking testimony to the military position of Mustapha Kemal, and the skill of the Angora delegation. For the Lausanne proposals to the degree that they offer a prospect of vitality and restoration to the turkish nation, are the outcome primarily of Mustapha Kemal and his brave troops. In the second place, the Turkish delegation, bullied and hustled in the Conference, derided and slandered in the English press, and (wickedest punishment of all) preached at by Lord Curzon, find their "resistance," their "truculence" and their "delaying tactics" justified by the terms of the peace proposals. Limitation of numbers warships and air machines, using the Straits; limitation of the duration of passage; association of Russia and Turkey in "th Black Sea Powers," with defined rights over the above question; demilitarisation of island adjoining coast of Asia Minor; teaching Turkish together with non-Turkish vernaculars; the Greek Patriarchate to be deprived all political and administrative functions these are all substantial successes for Turkey. The greatest, and indeed the one essential point of Turkish resistance, was the Capitulations, and here the most notable victory has been secured. Despite some doubtful features of the judicial proposals, the Capitulations are abolished; foreigners are placed on an equality with Turks in Turkey in all fiscal matters; the Commercial regime is abrogated.

Mosul is the outstanding matter, for the reference to the League of Nations is not palatable to the Turks. Lord Balfour has admitted that the Turks are justified in believing, by reference to the actual technical facts, that they would be discussing a matter before the League as inferiors. He assures them, however, that such is not the intention of the League, whatever may be the literal interpretation of the League's constitution. It strikes an outsider that it is time the League brought its constitution into conformity with its intentions. The attempt to conciliate Turkey is extremely creditable to Lord Balfour, and may eventually afford the loophole for the arrangement of a strained and dangerous situation.

If the "peace is pulled-off", to use the colloquial phrase, it will be a severe blow to the jackbooters. The "smash Germany" crowd have been hoping to influence the Government to support France in its aim of virtual confiscation of the Rhineland. The Government, on the other hand, has shown an inclination towards substituting Turkey for Germany as the world's sacrificial goat,—the exact antithesis of French policy. The peace would come as a blow to all the intriguers. The intriguers are not exclusively jackboot Imperialists; some are pathetically pacific Liberals. The Liberal view of the Turkish situation has been, speaking generally, very unfavourable to Turkey. The Gladstonian virus penetrated too deeply into the body of the Liberal party to permit a reasonable or humane view on Turkey and the Turks.

The Riff Controversy.

The news from Madrid, that four million pesetas have been handed over to Abdel Kerim, chief of the Riff, Morocco, and that the Spaniards prisoners in his hands have been released, calls for some footnotes. As I told the public here last year, through the medium of *The Daily Express*, the four milhon pesetas demanded of the Spaniards by the Riffians was an amount collected public subscription in Spain. It was breach of faith, to the Spanish public and to the Spanish prisoners, to have ever kept this sum back. The condition of the prisoners had become pitiable, the Moors having only the most inadequate resources for their keep. Further, the Spaniards broke off previously-existing arrangements, by which medical comforts (and even medical attendants) were sent in to the Riff. By this cruel change, their own countrymen were condemned to suffering and a heavy rate of mortality. The Spanish Press is working up an accusation of outrage and torture against the Moors, which is false. The above facts are the only sort of basis for the misrepresentation; and the sufferings of the Spanish prisoners are the result of the defaults, delays, and wilful neglect of the Spanish authorities. Another question had also arisen; the question of hundreds of Moors arrested and captured by Spain. A large number were arrested civilians, detained most irregularly under the cloak of military action. Spain tried to get out of returning these people to the Riff. Now we learn that 357 Spaniards have been given up, and 426 Moors, while quite one thousand Moroccan workmen and peasants have been arrested by the Spaniards during the military operations, it is at least something to have got 426 prisoners released.

I have continuously denied the reports persistently floated here to the effect that "the Riffian insurgents have given up the struggle with Spain, and are submitting to the Spanish pacific penetration or 'civil occupation,'." I have pointed out again and again that the Spanish, to save their faces, have used Raisuli and his periodical and farcical surrenders as evidence of Riffian collapse. Raisuli can do what he likes, but whatever he does will not affect the Republic of the Riff, nor its President, Emir Abdel-Karim. How often I have had the knowledgeable persons, who have inside tapes on the Foregn Office and so on, laugh at my information and say "the Riff is a wash-out." The report of January 27 from Madrid must make these Johnnies pretty sick. "The return of the prisoners," it declares, "has caused great satisfaction (in Madrid) *and it is thought that the submission of Abdel-Karim is not unlikely. This would be a great step towards peace.*" A step towards peace with a washed-out enemy! The not unlikely submission of a chief and general who has been repeatedly reported to have surrendered!

Mystery of Gnl. Silvestre's death.

Another matter in this connection deserves a further word of reminder. The officers released by the Moors are to be tried by the Spanish military authorities, either at Melilla or Madrid,—to arrive at the facts of "the seige and surrender of Mount Aruyit and the massacre of the garrison. Also the mystery surrounding General Silvestre's death and the "disappearance of his body on the field of battle and of his papers from his desk at headquarters may perhaps be cleared up." So says *The Times*. I desire to state that this question has long since passed beyond the stage of mystery. It is quite legitimate that there should be an enquiry; but the materials for that enquiry were placed at the disposal of the Spanish Government a year ago. Mr. John Arnall, a Tangiers merchant who was captured and detained as prisoner by a tribe on the Riff border, while trying to enter the Riff to open up trade, shortly afterwards found himself able to tell the entire history of Mount Aruyit and the fate of its gallant defenders. The President of the Riff heard of Mr. Arnall's detention, and sent a strong troop to demand his surrender. The show of force prevailed, and Mr. Arnall was taken into the Riff with military escort. He stayed there a considerable time, and was shown over the battlefields and given the entire history of the Spanish disaster on Mount Aruyit, and shown the grave of the brave commander of the Spanish forces. The Moors gave a cordial tribute to the bravery and devotion of the general and his staff. All these statements, with others, were supplied to me by Mr. Arnall and by me to the Spanish Ambassador, by the kindly mediation of a prominent Muslim gentleman. These representations, together with the terms and proposals of the Riffians included therein, have—despite great and regrettable delay—resulted in the prisoners.

Mount Aruyit "massacre."

This being so, I think it is only proper to say here something about the Mount Aruyit "massacre," and the "disappearance of the body" of the commander. There was no "surrender and massacre." Mount Aruyit was surrounded and assaulted; the defending Spaniards were progressively wiped out, but the survivors would not surrender. Numbers of officers committed suicide, and the remnant had to be rushed and overpowered. These were all the prisoners t en. The Commander took his papers and attempted to escape in his Benz car, in order to get to his base and retrieve the disaster. The flight was detected and the car stopped,—and during this incident the officers were killed, but the wounds by which the Commander died were inflicted by a Spanish weapon, and it is considered that he killed himself, as all was lost. He and his staff officers were buried on the spot, and Mr. Arnall inspected their graves, and the foundered Benz car.

The surviving officers should be able to easily clear up the alleged "mystery", and the testimony of the Moors to the bravery and desperate resistance of the Spanish officers and men should help to save them from being sacrificed to the false shame of the Spanish jingoes. Jingoes never like to admit a clean beat; and the Spanish variety is equally determined to ignore the existence of a Riffian Republic, which has not been conquered, as it is not surrounding.

BRITISH PREJUDICES ON TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

against the victorious nations. The scientific-minded observer of to-day cannot accept as a truth every affirmation of German historians, as he could not accept as a truth every affirmation of Roumanians concerning Hungarians, or 'vice versa,' because racial hatred has impaired the common sense of all these peoples. In the same way, the Byzantine "chroniclers" like Phranza, are to be mistrusted. Hammer, the greatest European Historian of the Ottoman Empire, although thoroughly Christian in his outlook, called Phranza liar. All the Byzantine refugees who came to Europe during the XVIth Century, were interested to depict the state of affairs in Turkey as terrible, because they wanted to get money and sympathy for their own people. In the same manner, Persian writers never forgave the Turk who took their place in History. It is a question of National Vanity, like the quarrel between French and German historians about the fundamental events of the XIXth Century, or the quarrel between English and Irish writers about the responsibility for tragic events in Irish History.

(2) Except Gibbon, Ranke and Hammer, th great historians of Europe never examined the historical life of Turkey in an impartial manner. Ranke who wrote on Turkey in the XVIIth Century, is the best observer of Turkish greatness and decline. His appreciation of the Turkish character is an example of the scientific view in History. Neither Lord Eversley nor other modern writers on Turkish History have succeeded in understanding the differences of mentality and soul between the West and the East. Eversely is a pamphleteer of questionable value in the eyes of scientific historians. Turkish History is chiefly known in a Byzantine light and from Byzantine chronicles. To trust in historical matters the Byzantines, defeated by Muslem and Turkish Races, is thoroughly puerile. What would you think of the future Historian who shauld take the elements of his opinion exclusively from German pamphlets when judging English character and English foreign policy? The scientific-minded observer should refuse to listen to such pamphleteers exclusively and should try to get a thoroughly new documentation before he expresses his own judgment. The sources of Turkish Institutions are little known. These, like David Urquhart, Goldziher, Prof. Lybier (Harvard University), Prof. Gibbons, (Princeton University), Lothrop Stoddard, etc., who *know* Turkish History otherwise than from Byzantine chronicles, are unanimous in acknowledging *the greatness of the organizing task which has been fulfilled by the Turk in the past.* In my opinion, based on fifteen years of study of Muslim History, *the Turk is the greatest organizer of Asia since Jenghiz until the apprition of the British on the Asiatic Continent.* The Turkish race is the most tolerant race in the world, if he is not stirred up from outside. You yourself recognize quite sincerely the good qualities of the Turkish peasantry when their passions are not stirred up from *above.* If you had said *"from outside,"* you would be more objective. The governing classes have been stupid in Turkey during the last two centuries, but if stupidity of Ministers is a reason for exterminating the whole nation, some of the Modern nations whose chiefs are stupid and narrow-minded, would be in a precarious position. If you wish to be pardoned for the impassioned stupidy and non-sensical Eastern Policy of your ex-Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, who made more blunders in three years than the Turkish Grand Viziers in three centuries, why do you refuse your indulgence to the poor Turkish nation? The whole difference is that the English nation overturned the late master of Downing Street quickly while the uneducated Turkish peasantry required centuries to emancipate themselves from their ignorant Lloyd Georges.

At the moment when a great man has arisen in Asia Minor, who wishes to introduce Modern Science and Modern methods in his country, at the moment when Mustafa Kemal wants the frieindship of Western thinkers and the help of Western Powers, Great Britain should *understand* him, appreciate him and help him instead of seeking to make trouble and division in the Muslim world.

(3) You write me that you "regard it as a disaster for the future of Islam that it should in any way be identified with the future of Turkey". Might I recommend to you the Lecture I have just published in the French periodical *"La Vie des Peuples"* (January 1923) under the title: *La Reforme de l'Islam et le Probleme turc"* (delivered at the Paris Office of the Carnegie Foundation the 16th November 1922), in which I give an answer to wour objection. Your whole argument is based on your idea of Muslim History. If I could succeed in proving to you as a man of good faith and good will that your argument is historically wrong, juridically erroneous, politically feeble, and that your *sources* of History and Islamic Doctrine are such as Eversley of little scientific value, would you accept a public discussion with me on this matter before the Central Asian Society or some other association?

The question is whether you prefer from a *political point of view* (which is not a scientific standpoint) the destruction of the Turkish Nation for the benefit of Levantine Christians, or whether you will face reality i.e., the presence of a strong Turkish nation in Asia Minor, whose right to Life and Evolution you accept? If, from the political point of view, you think that the Turk is dangerous for the British Empire, you are free to preach your doctrine of Turcophobia. *But in this case, the Turk is right to resist* and to take measures of Self-Defence, like other *"mechants animaux."* Every form of life has the natural tendency to preserve itself from destruction. Turkish Life has the same natural right as the European or the English form of life. The repulsive policy of the European Powers, especially the policy of Mr. Llyod George and Lord Curzon, has contributed more to foment the racial struggle and hatred in the East than the religious differences between Greeks and Turks, or Armenians and Turks. On this fundamental point I cannot agree with the Eastern Policy of the Foreign Office. If your Government had accepted the suggestion of Turkish friends of England and English friends of Turkey in 1918 to start a new Islamic Policy in the Middle and Near East, based on friendship with Turkey, the pacification of the East would be to-day an accomplished fact without the heavy expenses and the grave crisis in which the British Empire is involved, five years after a victory of such magnitude. In my opinion, Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Curzon will never be pardened by the future historian of the Empire.

"It is not the dutv of non-Muslim and Europeans to impose their views on the Islamic World with regard to Turkey. If the *Ijma'* (Accord) in the Muslem World exists concerning Mustafa Kemal's right, *and it exists,* no European or non-Muslem will be permitted to oppose Islam with brutal force on such fundamental questions as the future of Islamic Institutions. The *Ijma* is a result of moral conquests, of popularity of spiritual prestige. Mustafa Kemal possesses this prestige in the Muslim world.

4. "I have already expressed my opinion as to the initial responsibility for the German Turkish Alliance. I think this question is not very important for the present. Alliances are not crimes which should be punished. Alliances are the result of historical circumstances, either effective or erroneous, but no so-called "moralist" is authorized to set himself up as a supreme judge of what is good and what is wrong in historical life. Facts, and only facts, are interesting. The fact to which I would draw your attention is the help received by the German Ambassador in Constantinople under Abdul Hamid from his then British colleague in his action against Tsarist Russia. *Foreign policy is a matter of vital interests, and not of hypocrisy.*

5. With regard to my friend, Marmaduke Pickthall, I can only add to my last letter and to my writings that other distinguished Englishmen, like Walter Eliott, Aubrey Herbert, both M. P's., have shared the opinion of Pickthall on Turkey and expressed identical views. Lord Ronaldshay expressed recently highly impartial views on the real significance of Gandhism, recognizing the *spiritual* forces which are behind Gandhi. Pickthall is attracted by those spiritual forces in Asia, and has become a friend of Gandhi and of Asia. I wish the British Empire could have more Pickthalls in Asia in the interest of the Anglo-Saxon genius of freedom and impartiality, and fewer Lloyd Georgian imitators of the methods of Russian Tsarism. The greatness of an Empire depends on moral conquests. Brutality is the sign of weakness. From the point of view of the future human civilization. I prefer English thinkers like Marmaduke Pickthall to so-cal-led statesmen like Lord Curzon or Mr. Lloyd George.—Yours etc.,

"FELIX VALYI."

"TEST IS WORK."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I call the attention of the great leaders of the New Congress party to the instructive leader appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th instant under the heading "Test is work."

The line of thought on which the writer proceeds is exactly the one which the founder of "The Bombay Chronicle,' Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, would have adopted, if he had been alive, the only difference being that whereas the journal is now leading the old party, he would have been leading the new in the place of Srijut C. R. Das or with him.

As most of his comrades in Bombay have unfortunately joined what was then known as jo-hukum party and have been assisting the bureaucracy actively in its campaign to smash their political opponents, let me refer to an incident on which my observation is based.

Once when I called on him, in the evening, as I often used to do, at his chamber, I found Sir Pherozeshah seated at his long table with a number of young enthusiastic Parsi politicians, engaged in a chat on a question that was then being hotly debated between the Poona and Bombay wings of the Congress Nationalist party. What exactly was the subject I do not at present remember.

In the course of that controversy, Mr. Pherozeshah, as was his wont, had given the Poonaites and their redoubtable leader, Mr. B. G. Tilak, very hot on some public occasionf Feelings were running high. Consequently, when I entered our great leader's chamber, one of those young men seated at the table indulged in unparliamentary language (Gujarati) in running down Mr. Tilak. To my surprise it is this feeling that impressed the incident on my memory on hearing it, the lion of Bombay at once pounced on the young man and chid him for the disrespectful language used. Pherozeshah said in Gujarati "O!, don't say so. What do you think we could have done without Tilak and his band of enthusiasts! Absolutely nothing. Do you imagine that those Anglo-Indian bureaucrats would have cared for us but for their fear of these Extremists? These men dare and make tremendous sacrifices and we reap the fruits of it. They are the back-bone of our agitation." The young follower of Mr. Mehta was as surprised as myself to hear this. Crest-fallen, he asked, "If so, why did you give Tilak such severe chiding the other day? You are always hard on him." Pherozeshah smiling said "young man, that is politics. We want Tilak's party. They should go on in their own way. They suffer for the country. Those of us that form the opposition in the Council snatch concessions from the unwilling hands of the bureaucrat under cover of their self-sacrifice." The young man retorted, "That is unfair." Then why not frankly take them into our party? That would be straightforward." Pherozeshah then replied, "There is no question of straight or crooked. It is one of policy. If we do what you propose, there will be merely fight without any tangible immediate results. The standing fear that we would join hands with Tilak and his party is the leverage which enables us to get the small concessions we are able to wring out from the bureaucrat."

The "Chronicle's" advice is exactly on the same lines and the policy underlying is as old as our public life. History tells us that in every country "enjoying" political slavery, there are always some men whose moral fibre is such that they need must be oblivious of the weight of the menaces that bend them double. To their ears, the sound of these claims appears to be exhilarating music. So also in this country, for the last forty years or more, we have had our 'Johukumwallas' who came in for merciless chastisement at the hands of such great leaders as Kristodas Pal, Surendranath Banejea Pherozeshah Mehta, Anandancharlu and others. Their chief characteristic is their whole-hearted support to the bureaucracy. Judged by this supreme test, it will be seen that Dr. Besant, the Right Hon. Sastri and others of the so-called "Liberal Party" cannot be said to be either Mehtaites or Gokhaleites. Messrs. Jinnah. Jayakar and the accomplished Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" and others of their school of thought still remain of that party in Bombay. Our adored leader, Pandit Madan Mohan, has like the late G. K. Gokhale ever held aloft the banner of Mehta's school ofpolitics. While differing from the Radical wing, they are one with them always in their opposition to the bureaucracy. Any advantage that the latter might attempt to take of the sharp diqerence of opinion between the two wings of the Nationalists, thew would forthwith resent. On such occasions, they brush aside the difference and unhesitatingly throw in their lot with their countrymen and do their best to shield their compatriots.

A notable instance this will be found in the reports of the debates in the Bombay Legislative Council. On a question connected with an amendment of the Land Revenue Code, there was a sharp difference of opinion between Mr. Pherozeshah and the Poonaites. When this was taken advantage of by an Anglo-Indian Member of Government to make a savage attack on a Poonaite, Pherozeshah sprang on him ferociously and tore him to pieces in his usual way.

This wing of Nationalists had become merged in the Radicals under the influence of the great personality of the Mahatma.

That was a distinct loss to our public life.

Therefore, our cause will be best served if Mr. C. R. Das and his party frankly accept the Gaya incident as merely the re-birth of a school of Nationalism which has always been doing splendid work and proceeded to do the same work of re-placing the *Jo-hukums* in the Councils. As the "Chronicle" says, it would be waste of time and energy for them to try to convert their own Nationalist brethren to their school of thought. Rather, their attention should be directed to achieve quickly their object of piercing through once for all the mask of "Liberalism" which the *Jo-hukums* have put on to cover their manifold sins of commission and ommission.

As recent events have shown that even among them there are a good number who would feign adhere to the Mehtaite traditions, it is they that require conversion to the new party.

Let the old party which carries on the tradition of the Tilakite schoo of fearless, uncompromising opposition to the bureaucratic high-handedness go on in their way. Their goal is the same. "The Chronicle" is quite right in saying that this party is not lacking in leadership. Dr. Ansari is a host in himself. Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhai Patel, S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Salem Vijayarghavachar, my esteemed friend, Desabhakta Deshpande, T. Prakasam and Rajaogopalachar of Chittur, are men who are second to none in their devotion, self-sacrifice, ability and personal magnetism. They can certainly lead the majority on in the path chalked out by the Gaya Congress. In my view the perpetuation of this difference will help us to reach the goal much earlier than a reunion. I have shown that for this I have the authority of our greatest Bombay Statesman-leader.

If further authority is needed, you have it in the late Justice Ranade. When the great fight between him and Mr. Tilak was raging at the time of the first Poona Congress, papers in other provinces indulged in very severe attack on Tilak and his party. Mr. Justice Ranade in a Mahratti address at the Arya Samaj Hall, Pandewadi, deprecated the violent language of outsiders and said that they, no, being in the habit of taking to politics in anearnest, religious spirit as Mahrattas do cannot realize that the vehemence of the political campaign in Mabarashtra is not a sign of weakness but of strength, and not an evil, but good.

There is nothing to deplore in the reconstitution of the second wing of the National army. We should rather look on it as a detachment from the main army of intrepid self-sacrificing volunteers who wish to take the enemy's citadel by storming it at once with such weapons as are ready to hand, some of them of the enemy's own manufacture and snatched from his own hands. We may belie e that those weapons are not only flimsy but positively dangerous, because of the danger of their bursting in our own hand and shattering brains and that our comrades are courting certain death by their fool-hardiness. But does not history tell us of hundreds of wars won quickly by such dare-devilry; Why not we hope for the same good luck coming to us? Is not our cause righteous and it not God's powerful arm enlisted in its favour? When such seasoned stalwarts as Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das and last but not least, Pandit Madan Mohan, the tried veteran bearing the marks of a thousand battles fought ever since the Congress took its birth, have undertaken to lead the assault why should we doubt but there is not the hand of God behind it?

If both parties realize the relation between the two as that of a main army and its detachment of volunteers told off to le an immediate risky assault and keep the enemy engaged while the army is preparing for the final assault and emulate each other in distinguishing themselves by solid work in the sphere chosen by each, our goal will certainly be reached much earlier than otherwise. The *sine qua non* for this is scrupulous avoidance of harsh language or mutual recrimination and frank recognition by each of the *bona fides* of the other.

To men who have sacrificed their all, this magnanimity and clarity of vision cannot be very difficult. Shall we find it at least in the future?—Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETLUR.

Bangalore.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

STORY OF A RS. 1000 NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

Mr. Banker, Sessions Judge of Poona, set aside the conviction and sentence in the case in which Mr. D. J. Nanporia, proprietor of Napier Spencer and Co., was convicted by Cantonment Magistrate for criminal misappropriation and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 900. It appears that at Poona races on 5th August Mr. Nanporia asked Mr. Sime, employee of his, for loan of Rs. 100. Mr. Sime who had just drawn Rs. 5,000 from the bank as loan from the ex-services association handed Nanporia what he thought was a hundred rupees note. At the end of the day he found he was Rs. 900 short and then thought he had given Nanporia Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 100. As Sime had lent other people money as well on the day in question including one Sergt Green, the sessions Judge held the evidence was not sufficient for conviction and accused was entitled to the benefit of the doubt since Sime may have given the note to some other person who had been robbed of it or who had lost it. The fine was directed to be refunded.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHATMAJI'S INCARCERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It will not be untimely to point out that the "24 hours' Fast" has been notably omitted in the programme for the observance of the anniversary of Mahatmaji's Incarceration Day.

No one knew better than Mahatmaji what purifying effect a Fast has on the mind and body.

Bernard Macfadden, the Father of Physical Culture once wrote, "one or two days' Fast never harmed any one, it has saved thousands from the grave."

Perhaps the cultivation of the spirit of suffering and sacrifice is no longer thought necessary by the leaders!—Yours, etc.,

PHYSICAL CULTURIST.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

The Government Pleader
vs.
Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

This was an application presented by the Government Pleader requesting their Lordships under their Lordships' Disciplinary Jurisdiction and under sec. 25 of the Bombay Pleaders' Act XVII of 1920 to issue on the opponent to show cause why he should not be suspended or removed from practice and to pass such other orders as their Lordships might seem fit and proper.

Their Lordships on the above application granted a rule on 20-11-22. The hearing of the rule came before their Lordships. The Government Pleader in his application stated that the opponent Mr. Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni is a pleader practising in the District of Dharwar under a Sanad issued to him on the 18th August 1916. That on the 28th September 1921, the opponent was found guilty of contempt of court and was warned by the High Court. That on 23rd December 1921 the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dharwar passed a preliminary order under sec. 118 Criminal Procedure Code against the opponent to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties each solvent for an equal amount binding himself to be of good behaviour for one year. That on the 16th January 1922 the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dharwar held that the opponent was disseminating seditions matter and that preventive action was necessary, and passed a final order under sec. 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the opponent should execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties solvent for an equal amount binding himself to be of good behaviour for a period of one year. That on the 20th April 1922 the District Magistrate of Dharwar dismissed the appeal filed by the opponent.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed :—

"This is an application under section 25 of the Bombay Pleaders' Act XVII of 1920, asking the Court to take action against the respondent who was bound over under section 118 of the Cr. P. Code on the 16th January 1922. It is unfortunate the application was not made to us until the 6th November and that this matter comes on for argument after the period for giving security has expired. It is certainly undesirable that while the period for giving security was in existence the respondent was allowed to practise. Now it is urged before us that he has given up all his past evil ways and has no connection with the paper with which he was previously connected. Passages which were complained of were certainly of a most outrageous and scurrilous nature, apart from their being obviously seditious, and we think order for giving security was very rightly made. Certainly we have the significant fact that a pleader should have been guilty of such gross publication. At the same time we are now assured by his pleader that he has given up all connection with this paper, and has seen the error of his ways. Now we hope that the respondent will himself prove that that representation is correct. For the present we discharge the rule on payment of the costs to the Government Pleader and trust no similar application would he cause to be made hereafter.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the rule. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram and Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, February 23.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co. Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H. Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vacuna and Co Devidas Purshotam and Co. v Tribhovandas Devidas. Madhowji and Co

3851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co. N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co. Purnanand and Clubwalla

3572-20—Motichand and D. Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail. Captain and V.

S C Ct 1944/21562-20—Malvi M R and Co. Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co. Ramjidas Raghunathrai Chothmal Gopikisson. Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co. Hukma Dewa and Co Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S. Dawood Moti and anr. Unwalla P and P

2923-20—Chitnis K and M. Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas Payne and C

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co. Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co Mahomed Esak Sakur Abba and anr M B Chothia

4789-20—Motichand and D. Chaganlal Vithalji Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

58-22—Wadia G and Co, Bhugwanji Shivji Jehangir Furdunji Karaka, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3821-22—Kanga and S. Motilal Lavaram Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

472-22—Mulla and M. Maganlal Umedchand Sulemanji Kadarbhoy, Payne and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1265-19—Cantain and V. Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bucha Varava v Mistri Soobhan Vazir, Rustomji and G.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 5 22—J C G Bowen, In re Government. Pandu Laxman and ors v Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

5784-22—Vachha and Co, Vardhaji Hiraji and Co v Chamnaji Tenaji and anr, Dabholker and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2562-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Jal F Jussawalla.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co, Madangopal v Bansilal Bhikhary. Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsey and others, Byramsha Harmusji Rao and others, Mulla and M, Dallas and Co.

1755-20—Thakoredas and Co, Joharmal Mala v Gyaniram Dulichand, Mulla and M.

2613-20—Mantri and Co, Tehminabai widow v Hassambhai Premji, Unwalla P and P.

3338-20—Mulla and M, Goculdas Tricumji v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr. Malvi M R and Co.

214-21—Malvi M R and Co. Vithaldas Pranjiwandas v Narotamdas Motichand Chitnis K and M.

3388-20—Shroff and V. Jerup Teja and Co Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai and ors. Edgelow G W and Co Mulla and M Ardeshir H D and Co.

3311-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Valimahomed Haji Gani. Mehta L and Co.

3041-22—Amin and D. Matubhai M Shah v Narotamdas Lamoderdas, Matubhai J and M.

4306-21—Little and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd v Sharakshaw Dinshaw Daver Vachha and Co.

644-21—Bhaishanker K and G. Jiwandas Bechardas v Joshi Dershanker Davaram. Thakoredas and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M. Padamsy Ratansy and anr v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co. Ramjanali Ramji Sajan v Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co. Bhurabai Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas. Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji and D Satyanaraven and Co, Mehta L and C

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heematmal Kesharram and ors Mulji Th and Co, Khambatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co. Payne and Co, Craigie B and C

2650-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Javalkar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka Dabholker and Co

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakashchand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Sundarbai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co Judah and S.

2209-22—Thakoredas and Co, N H Moos v Karsondas Dharamsey and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

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PROF. B. K THAKORE.

ADDRESS BY DECCAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The students of the Deccan College, Poona presented an address to Prof. Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakore, Professor of History on the occasion of his retirement from the service. In the course of the address it was stated:—

We, the students of the Deccan College, have met here to-day for presenting this humble adress and bidding you farewell. Our feelings are of a mixed nature. They are overshadowed by grief and the only tinge of pleasure in this gloom is due to the idea that we have found an opportunity of showing our appreciation of your excellent work as a Professor of History of the leading part you took in, and the willing help you gave to the students in all the activities of the College ever since you came here in 1889 as a student of Philosophy in the Senior B. A. Class.

We must not forget the services you have rendered in the field of general literature by writing several books and articles, the most noted amongst them being the Text of Shakuntala and the masterly Handbook of Indian Administration.

PROF. THAKORE'S REPLY.

Replying to the students' address Prof. Thakore said:—

This is rather an awkward moment for the individual at the centre, the humble object and subject of your kindly eloquence and your glowing expressions, whom you are encircling in every way with your tender and fragrant blossoms of appreciation and regard.

What are Arts Colleges worth, what avails culture, unless the scholar of ripe growth and academic maturity has the harmonising grace and the haunting fragrance of the humanities? This, then, is my first piece of advice to you, undergraduates and graduates of an Institution with which I have been so long associated. Cultivate understanding and toleration, grace and fragrance, my friends. Yes, even in these days, that is my deliberate advice; these days, leading on to the days when full-grown, you will be playing your own parts and fighting for your ideals, asserting the Indian's rights here in India, and bent upon standing no further nonsense any more. I agree that it is in the course of your generation and within the span of your single life-time, that India has to become mistress in her own house, mistress here, mistress at Delhi and Simla, mistress at every point upon her far-flung land-frontier, mistress on the Indian Ocean from Aden to Colombo and Singapore.

I first came here in 1889 in the B.A. Class and stayed four years. Mr. Bain came here when I had already graduated. And to me this College and my ideas and early associations of this institution are more than eighty per cent Selby and only a few odd per cent Bain. I came here again for two years in 1899 and then the College was all Selby and no Bain, for it was for Bain himself I was acting,—failing of course, to come up to the very high level of a man of genius in his felicitous prime. And lastly, I came here in 1914 and have stayed on and on as you know, until now it is high time for me to make room for better men. I wish to take this occasion to thank not only all those with whom I worked and served in this last period, but also all those who were my contemporaries in the two earlier periods here, which I have mentioned.

MR. KHADILKAR AND THE "LOKAMANYA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no news to your readers that Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Lokamanya" has resigned and that he is intending to start a new Marathi Daily of the Congress persuasion, shortly. It was brewing for a long time. The Dasites could hardly rest content with the situation. That the 'Kesari' and the 'Lokamanya' should advocate two different policies and that Mr. Khadilkar should remain loyal to Congress was gall and wormwood to many and they were trying to displace Mr. Khadilkar somehow. As neither the 'Lokamanya' nor Mr. Khadilkar has proposed to discuss the situation, it would not be profitable to discuss it further.

My present object in writing to you is not to discuss the affairs of Mr. Khadilkar. Mr. Khadilkar is quite able to take care of himself. In fact he is already in the field and 'once bitten, twice shy' he has tried this time the experiment of proprietory journalism which is the only way even in England to preserve the independence of journals.

Let Mr. Khadilkar alone. But what is to become of 'Lokamanya'? Is it to be allowed to change its policy? Since the resignation of Mr. Khadilkar, it has stopped writing on the Congress. In fact, it is bruited that a shareholders' meeting is to be shortly called to discuss this very question. But what of the Directors? Is it not their bounden duty to see that the policy of the paper is maintained intact, Khadilkar or no Khadilkar? If it was not on the question of the policy but on private grounds that he resigned, all the more is it the duty of the Directors to see that the 'Lokamanya' is loyal to the Congress. The shareholders also have their say in the matter and they should not allow the judgment to go against them by default. Otherwise they will have to thank themselves.—Yours, &c.,

'THE VOICE OF LOKAMANYA.'

NON-VIOLENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Life, especially human life, is an evolution from lower to higher existence. The primitive man of the palæolithic age has become the modern soldier riding with rifle in hand or fighting in the trenches. The sages of old who beheld the panoramic phenomena of nature with hysterical admiration are to-day the seers of truths which were lying hidden in the recesses of darkness till yesterday when they were made visible by the illumination of our accumulating knowledge. We are manifestly marching along the high-road of improvement to the goal of perfection and ere long we would throw overboard many of those things to which we now cling and which are to-day such sharp thorns on the side of our happiness and prosperity.

One of the most poignant of our regrets at the present time is that we have not yet overgrown the primordial passion of bloodthirstiness. This, however, is approaching senility and we shall be rid of it soon. We would assuredly grow ashamed to-morrow of what in fact are verily the ethics of the canine species and what we in ignorance and pride call by the miasmal monosyllable of *war*.

And it will be India's glorious mission to carry the message of love of peace to the ears of an erring humanity and to convert it to the great gospel of non-violence. More than two thousand years ago, the adorable Asoka of unfading memory plant

listic earth of India an olive-tree which in spite of all the hostile surprises of time and all the attempts of conquerors, invaders and warriors to pull it up, have survived to this day with branches and leaves that rustle in the wind and continues to send forth invitations to all lovers of peace and goodwill. A little time ago a great soul and a true son of mother Ind cut a branch of this tree and made it the symbol of his life and work. The tree that holy Asoka planted has yeilded its philosophy of non-violence to Mahatma Gandhi.

Who is the prisoner? M. K. Gandhi. The Mahatma is still at large. For great souls stone walls certainly do not a prison make. The mission of peace, love and non-violence is still finding its way to the heart of the people through the unspoken word of the great apostle. We know what the Mahatma is and wherever he is, he is to us what he is. The great ones of the Earth accomplish not by doing this or that but by being this or that. And Mahatma Gandhi is the Brightest one among these great ones.

The Swaraj for which the Mahatma wrought and for which the Mahatma gladly went into prison will be ours ere long—a thing as certain as to-morrow. Every country that has regained its self-rule does not claim to have produced a Mahatma of Gandhi's calibre. The game of Swaraj is not worth the candle of Mahatmas. India will attain political freedom even without a Gandhi. Self-government is work for small fry—not for souls that are tossed about in the whirlpool of high ideals of life and conduct.

The Mahatma is least a politician. If, therefore, it was his politics that shut him up, there never was a worse miscarriage of justice than his conviction. He is first and foremost a missionary of love, peace and non-violence. Time out of number, has he demonstrated to us the superiority of soul force, of suffering and sacrifice to teeth and nails and all the accursed weapons of war. The spare, thin person of Gandhi is but the ramshackle abode of the soul at whose portals throngs the reverence of millions. What does the abode matter to one who has within him the fire and force of a divine being? Gandhi is a great finger post at a turning in the evolutionary road along which humanity marches. "To Non-Violence." That is what is inscribed therein in letters of gold.

The Mahatma leads us from darkness to light—from the darkness of war and hate to the light of love and non-violence. A hundred years hence a grateful humanity will give the Gujerati political prisoner the first place among the great prophets of peace that have appeared from time to time on the stage of modern history.—Yours, etc.

N. K. VENKATESWARAN.
Parur (N. Travancore.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RELATIONS WITH INDIAN STATES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Three non-official resolutions, two of which related to the States, figured on the agenda when the Council of State reassembled this morning.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

There were no interpellations put by the non-official members and the Council, therefore, started with the discussion of Mr. Raza Ali's motion for appointment of a committee including a certain number of elected members of Indian Legislature to enquire into and report upon whether the present system of administration in Ajmer Merwara offers sufficient scope for the realization of the political aspirations of the people. If not what steps should be taken to satisfy such aspirations and whether it is advisable to amalgamate Ajmer Merwara with the United Provinces or any other major province.

Mr. Raza Ali traced the history of Ajmer Merwara since the beginning of the last century and suggested that in view of her historical associations with those of the United Provinces it was better to amalgamate that province containing about five lakhs of population with either the U. P. or any other sister province, say, Bombay. The people of Ajmer Merwara in the opinion of Mr. Raza Ali were extremely dissatisfied with present state of their administration. The Hon. Mr Crerar referred to the labours of expert committee that went only so recently as 1921 into the question of the retransfer to the U P. of Ajmer Merwara. The Home Secretary then informed the Council that while the Committee's conclusions were in favour of amalgamation the United Provinces Government did not favour such a summary procedure of merging the province of Ajmer Merwara in the U. P. They (The U. P. Govt.) pointed out that the conditions in Ajmer Merwara were in many respects different from those that obtained in the U. P. and explained the serious financial liabilities that would be thrown on them in case of amalgamation. These were points which Government of India wanted to scrutinize and therefore they came to the conclusion that the question still required further consideration. The finance department of Government of India were now working out an estimate of what the provincial revenues of Aimere Merwara would be. On the basis of reform allocation and when that had been done negotiations would continue with the United Provinces Government to effect a solution of the question.

Mr. Raza Ali was disappointed to hear that the U. P. Government had set its face against the recommendation of the 1921 committee for amalgamation. But withdrew his motion in view of the Home Secretary's assurance that the Government of India would still negotiate with the U. P. Government for resolution.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

Mr. Sethna moved that steps be taken for rule 23 (1) of the rules of business for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and the correspondnig questions rule be so modified as to permit the Indian legislature to take cognizance by resolutions and questions on matters on which the Government of India have already undertaken legislation, as for example, the Princes' Protection Bill.

The mover said under the existing rules no resolution could be moved for interpellations put in regard to any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council with any foreign state or any matters relating to the affairs of the Princes or the Chiefs or to their administration. What he urged was that in case the Government had undertaken any legislation in regard to any of these prohibited subject matters of resolutions or questions the subject matter might be allowed to come within the cognizance of the Legislature. The present position was really anomalous and ought to be remedied because it was strange that the Government when they wanted to undertake legislation with regard to any of the matters mentioned above they had to turn to the legislature for assistance and cooperation. But that the legislature could not move resolutions nor put questions with regard to such matter. The Council of State by passing the Princes Protection Bill had in a way taken cognizance of a matter affecting relations between Government and Indian Chiefs and yet if any member of this House had brought a resolution for protection of these Chiefs that would have been summarily rejected. The right of interpellation, of moving resolutions should go fully side by side and be co-extensive with the right of legislation. However strongly the Indians in British India disapproved of the autocratic Governments and methods of administration in most of the native states and however keen might be their desire that these chiefs should emulate the example of the British Government yet they would be content if they liberalised their own Government.

The President at this stage warned the member, Mr. Sethna, from going beyond the limits of the resolution.

Mr. Sethna:—I shall try to obey your ruling but sir it is;—

The President:—Then the Hon'ble member must have worded his resolution more widely (laughter).

Proceeding, Mr. Sethna quoted the Montagu-Chelmsford Report to show that the Government of India acknowledged an obligation for prevention or correction of misgovernment in the Indian States. It was but fair, said the speaker, that with the gradual transfer of power to the people of India themselves this obligation should be shared with the Government by the legislature and that at any rate the Indian Government should possess the right of calling attention to the flagrant abuses in the administration of states. Recently a memorial was submitted to the Viceroy by Mrs. Sundrabai Polshikar of Indore. If the facts stated were true it was impossible to withhold sympathy from the lady to whom cruel wrong was done or not to condemn the seeming high handedness that had reduced her to a miserable plight. If the Princes stood in need of protection, did not their subjects, also stand in need of protection. All this clearly showed the necessity of amending rules of the Legislature in the manner suggested by Mr. Sethna.

The Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi said the relations of the Government with the Indian states were not governed by legislation but by treaties. The Indian Chiefs and the Princes were the heads of sovereign states under the suzerainty of the British Government and it was, therefore, obvious that the legislature should not interfere in the affairs of the sovereign state. Such interference would be rightly resented just in the same way as the British Indian legislatures would resent the interference of a ruling Prince or the legislature of his State. "Almost every scheme of further constitutional development which has been formulated, not by those hopelessly impractical dealists who have put forward all sorts of unconstitutional paper schemes, but by sincere well wishers of the country, I mean the Liberals and other constitutionalists, fully recognize that until the grant of full responsible Government to India is made foreign and politial affairs shall continue to be under the exclusive control of the Governor General in Council. This is at it should be. Those of us who recognize that the future of India must lie within the British Empire and that the position of India in relation to foreign states must be that of an integral portion of the British commonwealth can foresee the future constitutional development in so far as the relation with the states are concerned.

President:—If the Hon. Member travels beyond the scope of the resolution it would be quite impossible for me to confine the other speakers to its scope.

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—I quite realise it. I venture to point out that it is inconceivable and in the highest degree improbable that any legislation will ever be introduced by the Government of India into the Indian legislature concerning matters affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or the Governor General or the Governor General in Council with any foreign state and that, therefore, there is no necessity for modification in the rules as suggested by Mr. Sethna.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ATTITUDE.

As for the Princes Protection Bill it has not been placed on the Statute Book. No occasion has, therefore, yet arisen and no occasion may ever arise to enforce the proposition embodied in the resolution. Moreover before the rules are modified they must in accordance with section 129 be laid on the table of the Houses of Paliament and subsequently receive the sanction of the Secretry of State.

Mr. Sethna:—Where is the harm in so doing?

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—Does Mr. Sethna consider the present moment opportune for it?

Mr. Sethna:—Why not?

Sir Muhamad Shafi:—Well Sir, I will not dwell on that point any further. The Secretary of State will probably say that there is no necessity for the modification of these rules and negative the recommendation.

Mr. Sethna:—He has negatived many other recommendations.

Sir Muhmad Shafi:—So I say there is all the more necessity for care and caution in proceeding with a constitutional matter of this importance. The Government of India have no desire to close the door for further constitutional development within the four corners of the act which Mr. Sethna seeks to attain but they consider that in the first place there is no occasion for the modification in the rules and secondly the passage of the Princes protection Bill has not brought about any necessity for such modification. As an Indian I should like to say to Mr. Sethna that the action at the psychological moment is production of results in regard to the future constitutional development but the action at an inopportune moment will not only end in failure but may prejudice the very object in view. I, therefore, appeal to Mr. Sethna to withdraw his resolution

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the resolution as he was not convinced by Sir Mahomed Shafi's amendments.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in giving his guarded support to the resolution said that the legislature should not in any way interfere with the administration of the Indian Princes. Sir Muhamad Shafi had stated that this was not the psychological moment for amendment in the rules. Being a member of Government, he must be knowing the position better than the non-officials.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Nawab Sir Behram Khan opposed the resolution.

MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson said that the mere fact that they were discussing this resolution relating to the Princes showed that the Government of India were prepared to place an elastic interpretation on the rules which prohibited the legislature from discussing certain matters. If the Government has insisted on the liberal interpretation of the rule the resolution under discussion would not have been admitted in its present form. As Sir Mahomed Shafi had pointed out the Princess Protection Act had not come into force and there was no practical necessity for amendment in the rules. The effect of the amendment in the rules as suggested by Mr. Sethna would, in the case of the Princes Protection Bill, be to make it possible for this Council to discuss a prosecution under it while the case was still before the court. Such a step would not be one of political sagacity. The fact is, we do not know at present exactly where the shoe pinches or whether it is going to pinch at all. But I am prepared to give an undertaking that if the latitude of moving resolutions and putting questions is not sufficient the Government may be prepared to consider the recommendation which Mr. Sethna has made. As Sir Mahomed Shafi has said we do not wish to close the door absolutely in the face of the Hon. member and those who supported him.

Mr. Raza Ali, also, urged Mr. Sethna to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Sethna thereupon withdrew his resolution amid applause in view of the assurance that the door for amendment in the rules was not closed.

Sir Mahomed Shafi once more assured the Council that at the proper moment the Government would be prepared to give their most careful consideration to the desirability of modifying the rules.

The President pointed out that he would form his own impression as to the meaning of the rules and act upon it but there would be elasticity as was hinted during the debate.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The next resolution by Mr. Sukhbir Sinha for immediate effect being given to the majority report of the Arms Rule Committee with certain modifications was postponed till Monday.

The Council then adiourned till to-morrow (Thursday) when the official business will be disposed of.

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TOWARDS POLITICAL UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is but a platitude to say that a movement should be judged by the principles underlying it and not by the character of the persons who are its protagonists. If one has to understand the movement of Non-Co-operation aright it is to the utterances of its chief expositor Mahatma Gandhi that we have to look for guidance and not to the lapses of his seeming followers. Judged from the standpoint of principles, very little that Mahatma Gandhi has said and much less of what he has done will not make a good case before an honest tribunal. This may appear a somewhat startling admission from one such as the present writer who is known to possess "pronounced" (I am using an adjective which a correspondent qualified me with last year in your columns) views on certain political matters. But it is a conviction borne in upon me by long and earnest reflection even since the Non-Cooperation movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi. The most out-standing characteristic of that great man is his clarity of expression. Mystic as he is, here is no mystery regarding his words. They have a biblical simplicity, a terseness of diction which compel attention. Foolish and fanatical indeed the individual be who would judge of the movement of Non-Cooperation except as Mahatma Gandhi has expounded it. The most prejudiced Moderate were he to cast bias aside and try to judge of Non-Cooperation from the principles underlying it will be surprised to find how much in common the movement has with his own. Take the central creed of Non-Cooperation—Non-Violence—Non-Violence in political agitation is common ground between both Non-Cooperationists and Moderates. The policy of Total Prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs is another. Universal education is a third, Removal of untouchability and elevation of the depressed classes is a fourth, and the list can be multiplied ad-infinitum and is in fact co-extensive with all what ardent Indian patriots of all shades of political opinion live and work for. To aspire for Swaraj is not the Non-Cooperationists' privilege. The same desire for Freedom animates the heart of a Moderate. Equally with the Non-Cooperationist, the latter watches with eager gaze the possibility of Indians rising "to the full height of their stature" in Gokhale's celebrated phrase.

Only when we come to the methods that we discover the sharp differences of opinion which divde the country into so many political camps. The Non-Cooperationist firmly believes that the speediest way to attain Swaraj is to have as little to do with the present system of Government as possible. In this belief he would have his own educational institutions, he would boycott the law courts and set up his own arbitration courts instead, he would spin and weave his own cloth and not depend upon a foreign country for any portion of it, he would not enter the Councils or having entered them would break them; as according to him these Councils are a means of delaying the advent of Swaraj. In fact he would like to so marshall all the forces of self-reliance, (his readiness to undergo all suffering being part of this self-reliance), in the nation as to eventually do without the present system of Government altogether. It is for his reason that he does not consider it necessary to define Swaraj. According to him if only these forces of self-reliance are thoroughly organized, we shall automatically glide into Swaraj. The Moderate or the Liberal, distrusts these methods. It is foolish, in his opinion, to destroy all what has been built upon by the painful labours of previous generations. He would, therefore, retain the schools and improve them. He would preserve the law-courts and seek only to modify the laws by constitutional means and while heartily desiring an extensive development of cottage industries, including weaving, he criticises hand-carding and hand-spining as wastefully unmodern processes, and finally he considers the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms as the fruit of a long struggle for power, a somewhat unripe and sour fruit it may be at present, but has the natural ferment inside it enabling it to ripen one day into complete Autonomy within the Empire.

As I said above the differences between the various parties are only as regards the methods. It is not often that this view is emphasised, but it is necessary in the present state of the war which exists between the various political parties in India that men should learn to reconcile themselves to this view. What I plead for is not a rapprochment between the various parties. My honoured friend Mr. K. Natarajan believes that a rapprochment is still possible. I am humbly of opinion that this is a futile dream But it is possible for all parties to increasingly recognize that the differences are only those of methods. But formidable obstacles are in the way of such a general recognition. The truculence and intolerance of some of the non-co-operationists is one of them. Only the other day Mr. V. J. Patel said that the Moderates were in the Councils to sell their country. It is political polemics like this, crude, vulgur and unsportsmanlike, that makes for the bitterness of our present political life. I do not say that truculence and vulgarity is a characteristic of Non-co-operationists. The Moderate fanatic who in the tiffin interval of the last Provincial Liberal Conference said to me that Gandhi's "punishment" was well deserved and it was foolish of myself or Mr. Trivedi to waste any sympathy over the political prisoners, is also of the same mentality as Mr. Patel's. Turn we to the spirit of the Mahatmaji who said "Put the Englishmen and Moderates at their ease" or "If any one doubts the patriotism of men like Mr. Shastry and Mr. Paranjpye, I would doubt my own patriotism." Look upon this picture and upon that. It is painful to find Moderates search for hypocrites among the Non-cooperationists when in their own ranks are men who are answerable for worse sins than hypocrisy. It is time when men belonging to the various creeds ceased to cavil at each other. Let us work each in his own sphere but true to his own ideals without malice, without factious criticism. Let all Non-cooperationists be like their great Mahatmaji, non-violent in word and deed, men of abounding charity towards their political opponents. Let all the Moderates emulate Gokhale who was hungry and thirsty for some more work to do for the country. Yes, more work, and yet more quiet work that is what the country needs. Work is the greatest corrective of all the fumes in the brain. A friend who is a penetrating observe said to me the other day:—"Non-cooperators make more noise than work, the Moderates make neither noise nor do any work." The Non-Cooperators have made and are still making a great deal of noise, but they have much genuine work to their credit even the most purblind Moderate will not deny it. Within short space of time, they have covered the land with khadder and in many a village from Himalayas to Cape Comorin you hear the pitter-patter of the handloom, a fine achievtment indeed. They have founded at least one University and numerous schools and colleges. More than all, it is wonderful to contemplate how much the Non-Cooperationist movement has done for the elevation of our woman-hood. Never have I seen such public spirit as has been displayed by women as during the last three years and the credit must be given to Mahatma Gandhi who from the first appealed to the women for support. The Liberals on the other hand have had the blankest years of constructive achievement. Much was hoped and rightly hoped in my opinion from the operation of the Reforms. Yet the fates were against the Liberals. These years have been of heavy deficits and bad budgets. It is with agony that one records the fact that it was during Dr. Paranjpye's ministry that an old school like the Poona High School was closed and hundreds of patients were turned out of a great City Hospital for want of funds. The Liberals have never had a fair chance to work out the Reforms and now on the top of it all there is a Conservative Secretary of State whose successive acts tend only towards undermining the already aftenuated prestige of the Liberal party. It is at this time one appeals to the just among the Non-cooperators not to be unduly severe on the Liberals. The occasion also is one which must rouse the Liberal party from the stagnation in which it has fallen. The Liberals have to answer for themselves whether they are prepared for the same self sacrifice and that restless energy which they find among the Non-Cooperationists. Is propaganda for combating Non-Cooperation their sole programme? Is work in the Councils coterminous with all Liberal effort? Is it the view of the Liberals that now that there are the Councils, all outside political agitation should cease? I know that it is not their view. But have they not by three years of inaction created a suspicion in the public mind that the Liberals are all too satisfied with the Councils to feet the need of continuous political agitation on the old time-honoured lines?

The Liberals must learn to respect the Non-Cooperationist movement in places where it is worthy of respect and our Non-Cooperationist friends must school themselves into revering all that is great and noble in the Liberal tradition a tradition handed down to us by Hume, Wedderburn, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale. It is only by mutual respect and mutual appreciation that that political unity of the country which all of us whether Non-Cooperators or Liberals so ardently desire will even be a reality. The purely party men, the Patels and the Altekars do not count such a unity even if it were possible. Their occupation would be gone by such a political unity founded on mutual respect and appreciation. Mahatma Gandhi had the most profound dislike towards the purely party politicians and I can say all true Liberals are imbued with the same lofty sense of impartiality. In proportion as this lofty sence of impartiality is the guiding principle of our politicians, in that proportion will Non-Cooperationists and Liberals be able to co-operated with one another for the country's good.—Yours, etc.

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

MALAD ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICL."

Sir,—Please allow me to state in your columns that the roads in Malad are very bad; poor residents get their clothes, boots, etc. covered with dust when walking out, while those who can afford to drive out don't suffer so much. The Malad Merve Road in particular leading from Farm Manor to the Station is in a wretched condition; carts laden with stones, motor lorries filled with heavy bricks from the quarry which is located here are driven in large numbers along this particular road to the Malad Railway Station for conveyance to places where they are wanted and pedestrians passing by at the moment are enveloped in clouds of dust. The Local Board have heaped up piles of stones and road material on the sides of the Merve Read and the space is very narrow for two vehicles to be driven abreast it appears the repairs to the roads have been in contemplation for a long time and yet nothing has been done, surely the Board ought to wake up and set matters right if they do not want the residents to think that Malad is a desert and not a place for human habitation. The tax-payers are very indignant at the way the Local Board is treating them and I don't think their anger is by any means unjustifiable. Before the monsoon comes on something should be done to all the roads which are very dusty and to place stones and road material on the side of the roads without repairing them is a hundred times worse, there is no doubt a lethargic wave which has crept into the Local Board making its members to procrastinate in speedily pushing forward the repairs of the roads after obtaining all the material to proceed with the work.—Yours, etc.,

"A VISITOR."

OPERATION OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A dispute has arisen on the question of the exemption of high placed officials from income-tax. and as it is a matter of public interest, I would thank you to enlighten me on the subject.

Is it correct that Governors of provinces, Judges of High Courts, Secretaries to Government, Political Residents, and Commissioners of provinces, do not pay income tax; and if not, why not? This question has arisen over the fact that on the allowance of the Duke of York, it has been distinctly stipulated that income-tax will be exacted; and if a Scion of Royalty has to pay income-tax on the allowance he gets from the State, why should lesser dignitaries not be equally taxed?—Yours, etc.

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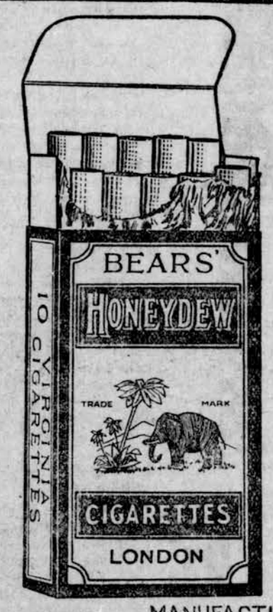

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